FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1864.

RATES OF TRANSPORTATION

On the Cape Fear River from Sept. 1, 1864

Alum, per bbl,	$25 00
Apples,	7 50
Bricks per M,	50 00
Blue Stone, per bbl,	25 00
Bagging,	40 00
Barrels, empty,	3 00
Do do Spirits Turpentine,	5 00
Bacon, loose per ton,	50 00
Do packed (cask,)	15 00
Bedsteads,	7 50
Cider, per bbl,	10 00
Copperas per bbl,	15 00
Corts,	25 00
Corboys,	25 00
Carriages and Coaches,	75 00
Coffee per bag,	25 00
Coal per ton,	37 50
Do per hhd,	20 00
Chairs, sitting,	1 00
Do small rockers,	2 50
Do large do.	5 00
Cotton, per bale,	20 00
Cement per bbl,	7 50
Demijohns, empty,	1 00
Do filled,	5 00
Fish and Pork, per bbl,	7 50
Flour, per bbl,	7 50
Fluid,	25 00
Grain, per bushel,	75
Grindstones per ton,	50 00
Horses and Cattle, each,	80 00
Hay and Fodder, per bale,	10 00
Hides, dry,	2 00
Do green,	3 00
Iron, Lead and Pig Iron, per ton,	30 00
Liquors, per gallon,	1 00
Lime, per cask,	10 00
Do per bbl,	5 00
Measurement Goods per foot,	75
Nails per keg,	5 00
Oil, Peanut per bbl,	25 00
Do Linseed and Tanners,	25 00
Do Coal,	25 00
Do Rosin,	10 00
Paper per bundle,	5 00
Powder, per keg of 25 lbs,	10 00
Rice per cask,	20 00
Rosin per bbl,	7 50
Salt per cask,	7 50
Do per bbl,	5 00
Do per bag 3 bushels,	3 50
Do per bag 2 do,	2 50
Shingles per M,	10 00
Stills and fixtures,	100 00
Sugar per hhd,	15 00
Do per bbl, per hundred,	7 50
Soap per box of 100 lbs,	6 00
Do per box less 100,	20 00
Sheeting per bale,	25 00
Spice and pepper per bag,	10 00
Spirits Turpentine per bbl,	7 50
Tallow and wax per bbl,	75 00
Wagons, Timber,	50 00
Do Road,	5 00
Do wheels, each,	5 00
Wheel barrows,	15 00
Yarns per bale,	

All other freights not enumerated will be charged in proportion to above rates.

J. A. WORTH, Agt Cape Fear St Boat Co.
B. M. ORRELL, Agt Str Kate McLaurin.
T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agt Str No. Carolina.
Sept. 14. 67 6t*6t

School Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of several years' experience in teaching the higher English branches and Latin, desires a situation. Testimonials as to character, ability, &c., can be seen, if required

Address, BOX 27, Fayetteville
Oct'r 6, 1864 74 *2 2tpd

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable on the night of the 20th inst., a GRAY MARE, nearly white, 5 years old. She shows the mark of a founder on her fore hoofs. The last heard of the thief he was on the Plank Road, in five or six miles of Blue's bridge, on Drowning Creek, going in the direction of said Bridge. He is supposed to be the same villain that stole Mr. Duncan McLauchlin's Mare a short time ago. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the Mare and proof for the conviction of the thief. JOHN LINDSAY

Fayetteville P. O., Oct 22 76*3tpd

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Sampson county, August Term, 1864

IT appearing to the Court that John King, William King, Nathan King and wife Susan, Ann Duke, William Rufus Ashford and Christopher C. Ashford are non-residents: It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying them that a petition has been filed in this Court for the settlement of the Estate of William Ashford, dec'd, in which they are heirs, and commanding them to appear at November Term 1864, and answer or demur, or the case will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court. Done at office in Clinton, Oct. 9th, 1864.

76*6t WILLIAM C DRAUGHON, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864.

E. T. Williams, et al., vs. P. K. Myrick and wife, et al.

Petition to Divide Slaves.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, P. K. Myrick and wife Nancy, Ann Hunsucker and wife Dicy, and the Heirs of Dorcas Kennedy, dec'd, who are non-residents, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them and Judgment pro confesso will be entered.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July 1864.

70*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

N. Carolina—Robeson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A D. 1864.

John McPhaul, Milton McPhaul, Catharine McPhaul Jas McPhaul, Malley McPhaul and Neill McPhaul, vs. William McPhaul and Calvin McPhaul

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McPhaul and Calvin McPhaul, the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the Petition the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1864. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Oct'r 5, 1864. 74*6t-pd$10mpt

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The letter of Mr. Boyce, the South Carolina Congressman, has emboldened the reconstructionists to show their hands, which they had been afraid to do. We have had no doubt of the inclination of the Raleigh Standard and its echo, but they have waited to collect the evidences of public opinion, which the Standard boasts it's skill in doing, before committing themselves publicly. The idea that Mr. Boyce's letter is public opinion, the Standard will find as much of a mistake as the peace meetings and convention scheme which laid out *its* Editor, cold and flat, in the late election. "One swallow does not make a summer," and one Congressman does not make public opinion. Mr. Boyce, like the Standard, was a fire-eating secessionist as long as that doctrine paid. They both advocated secession as justifiable and necessary upon the bare election of an abolition President—the Standard in 1856 if Fremont should be elected, Boyce in 1860 because Lincoln had been elected. But the majority of people in the Confederacy, certainly in North Carolina, whilst they thought it a wrong, did not think the mere election of an abolitionist sufficient cause for separation. The case was altogether different when Lincoln called by proclamation in April 1861 for troops from North Carolina to fight her Southern sisters, her neighbors and friends, identified with her in institutions and interest. That *was* a sufficient reason, added to the insufficient reason of Mr. Boyce and the Standard. But after having gotten the country into the difficulty, after having educated the public mind to war, and inaugurated war, Mr. Boyce and the Standard are the first to back out from the fight—Mr. Boyce the first Congressman and the Standard the first paper. It is peculiarly and emphatically *their* fight, and they should at least have stood by the gallant men who are fighting it for them, even to the redemption of the Standard's pledge of "the last dollar and the last man" to its maintenance. They both did, indeed, in the earlier part of the fight, stand up and cry out, "hurrah, boys, fight on; your cause is a just and glorious one, and you must and will triumph; you can't afford to be whipped." But no sooner did their champions whom they had induced to go into the fight get an ugly blow or two, a knock-down occasionally, though gallantly struggling to rise again, than Mr. Boyce and the Standard say all manner of discouraging words to them, and set about to make friends with the enemy. Brave man would regard this as the very moment in which encouragement and support should be given to their own men. Not so Mr. Boyce and the Standard. They were brave when brave words only were needed. Their hearts fainted when brave deeds were called for.

We chop, fully and entirely, the following remarks of the Savannah Republican on the letter of Mr. Boyce.

"For one, we shall not at this late day argue the subject of reconstruction. It is no question now, for it has been wiped out in blood. We believe with Gen. Cobb that a meaner and more detestable man than the yankees, is he who is ready to go back, shake hands and live with them; and especially do we approve and applaud that noble sentiment of our excellent President, uttered in a recent speech at Augusta, and worthy to be engraved not only in gold but on the heart of every man of this Confederacy, that "we are not engaged in a Quixotic fight for the rights of man; our struggle is for inherited rigirts, and who would surrender them? Let every paper guaranty possible be given, and who would submit? From the grave of many a fallen hero the blood of the slain would cry out against such a peace with the murderers. The women of the land, driven from their homes, the children lacking food; old age, hobbling from the scenes of its youth; the fugitives, forced to give way to the yankee oppressor and now hiding in your railroads, all proclaim a sea of blood that freemen cannot afford to bridge."

HOW WILL PEACE COME?—Of course Peace will come, sooner or later. The war cannot last always. Even Lincoln may recur to first principles, and remember his sensible remark at the beginning of the contest, about the folly of fighting for a cause which must at last be settled in peace. Pity that he had not sense enough to follow his own sensible advice. But how will Peace come? It requires a higher wisdom than that of man to answer. Our own impression has long been, that from some cause, perhaps some cause that may seem trifling in the sight of man, it will be brought about—doubtless in a way to show the finger of God. The following historical reminiscence, which we copy from the Savannah Republican, shows that Linco'n would furnish a new instance of history repeating itself if he should make peace. It is encouraging:—

"We think Mr. Boyce, and all who contend that no honorable peace, it any at all, can be obtained of Mr. Lincoln, argue most illogically. Why not? Lincoln has fought us for four years and issued many foolish and arbitrary edicts, but is that any reason why he should not agree to a peace when he shall find his armies whipped and all prospect of our subjugation vanished? Rest assured that no party at the North will let us go in any other contingency. Is Lincoln now any more resolved on our conquest than George III and the majority of the British ministry were in 1782? The Parliament assembled in November, and at that late day the speech from the throne breathed a settled purpose to continue the war until the rebels were brought into subjection; whilst the addresses from both houses, echoing the same sentiment, were carried by immense majorities. Peace seemed afar off; the Government was united, much more so than the political household of Lincoln, and the prospect was dark indeed. And yet, the spirit of peace was silently at work, and in spite of the open committals of every branch of the Government, in three short months thereafter the fearless Conway moved in the House of Commons for "peace with America." It was carried by a respectable majority, together with a corresponding address to the King, and in a few weeks, to the surprise of the world, peace was declared and these States stood forth a free and Independent nation."

"Let the South (adds the Republican) rally all her strength and drive back these invaders, as we hope soon to do, to their own soil, and then we shall be in a position to *demand* peace at the hands of even Abraham Lincoln, and to get it too, for then he will have become powerless for war. Peace, too, consistently with our own constitution and without laying violent hands on our own offspring under the pretext of necessity. We regard the recent movements on the part of certain distinguished citizens of the South in behalf of peace, as most unfortunate, ill timed and pernicious in their effects upon our cause. They but serve to weaken us when our greatest struggles are at hand, and to inspire the enemy with a fresh confidence in our early destruction. In Heaven's name, let us discard, for the present at least, all such thoughts, and unite in one solid phalanx to expel the foe from our borders and save the country from threatened disaster. Then to talk about peace will be sensible, practical and patriotic.

The Vote in Grant's Army.—Deserters, &c., who come from Grant's army attestify that it has voted the Lincoln ticket.—*Richmond Examiner, 18th.*

The prize steamer Ad-Vance is taking in her armament, as a yankee cruiser, in New York harbor.

TAXES, PRICES, &c.—After a fortnight's absence from our table, we have received the Raleigh Conservative of Tuesday. In its leading article on the currency, we find the following paragraphs:—

"Why should the government demand produce or labor at a less price than its own citizens pay? Can any one show that it is more patriotic to sell a barrel of flour to the Government at $30 than to a poor widow, a poor man or a soldier's family, or in fact to any body who is a friend to the government? It is impossible. The credit of the government has been made by our unfortunate financial system to rest solely and alone upon the good opinion, confidence and ability of our people. If this be so, does not every one see, that just in proportion as the people at home are oppressed and discouraged, it operates adversely upon the government? If our people are beggared by high taxes and high prices, who is injured more by it than the government?

"It is now well known, that so soon as the tithe law was enforced, every article in demand in the country went up at once one hundred per cent? Is it not patent to every man that every time the Commissioners of prices reduce the value of products sold to the government, that there is immediately a correspondent rise in the same articles sold to the people? Look at the recent reduction on the article of flour, which has been kept up all the time far beyond its proper value, directly by the interference of the government. With a fine crop of wheat just garnered, the low price which the government pays for it, compels the rise when sold to anybody else, and hence it is that although wheat is abundant in the country, and the government is paying a merely nominal value for it, flour has gone up all over the land to a price beyond the reach of almost every one.

"The whole principle upon which the government is acting is wrong—grossly wrong. Congress attempts to control the laws of trade, by giving the country a fictitious currency, and then forcing the people to take it not at its value, but on its own terms. What more could a highway robber do? It is plead that necessity compels it. But it is a necessity which the Congress itself creates and persists in, to the damage of the cause and the country.

"Why is it that the government does not go into the market like its own citizens? The government is precisely as able to pay for any article it needs as its own citizens are, and no more. It should therefore be placed on the same footing."

The government is here placed on a *footing* with the highway robber. And who is this highway robber? The Congress of the Confederate States!

Nobody now doubts that the earlier policy of the Congress in issuing notes without taxation, was a mistake. But it was a mistake which everybody made, outside of Congress as well as in it, and outside of the Confederacy as well as in it. It was the mistake of not foreseeing the gigantic proportions to which this war has grown, and the long and weary years over which it has extended. So little did any one anticipate this, that when Congress did actually initiate the system which the Conservative complains was not adopted, by passing the first direct tax law, some of the State Legislatures, including that of North Carolina, nullified it, in effect, by assuming and paying the tax for the people. The tax, if paid by the people, would so far have diminished the fictitious currency of which the Conservative complains. But the States paid it in their issues, so that the currency was not diminished, but only divided between the Confederacy and the States. And by this course the State Legislatures virtually signified their reprobation of this taxing policy by the Congress. It is easy to see *now* that Congress was right and the State Legislatures wrong; but is it wise or useful now to complain of a mistake which everybody made, especially since Congress has rectified it, as far as it can to remedy the evil?

The Conservative asks, "Why should the government demand produce or labor at a less price than its own citizens pay?" We answer: Why should the government require the services of the soldiers in the field at $11 a month when they could get $50 or $100 a month, and others do get such prices, from private individuals? Why should the government have the right to take private property upon a just compensation, when its own citizens have no such right? Simply because it is a government, created by the people themselves for their own good, their own protection and safety. It entails hardships, indeed, but the people endure them for the sake of escaping other and greater hardships. Every tax is a hardship, but is it not better to pay every tax cheerfully, even should it take all we have, rather than to let the detested yankees take it? We think so, and therefore pay our taxes cheerfully, and urge all others to do so, as furnishing one of the means by which the government can be sustained and the war carried to a successful issue. We are neither oppressed nor discouraged by the large taxes we pay, nor do we see how any thoughtful or patriotic man can be, so long as he feels and knows that they are necessary for his own and the public safety.

Again, the Conservative asks: "Can any one show that it is more patriotic to sell a barrel of flour to the government at $30 than to a poor widow, a poor man or a soldier's family, or in fact to anybody who is a friend to the government?" We don't think it requires much skill to show that *patriotism* does not enter at all into a sale to any of these parties except the government. Patriotism would induce a gift of part of the value to the government, but it is benevolence or charity that gives to the poor widow, or abates a part of the price to the soldier's family. But the Congress *has* provided, in the case of the "bonded farmers," as well for the families of soldiers as for itself.

We do not agree with the Conservative as to the effect of the tithe law. If prices went up one hundred per cent. because of that law, what has since brought down prices nearly as much, whilst that same tithe law is in operation? Instead of having gone up all over the land since the new crop of wheat came in, flour has generally gone down. It sold here for $325; it is now down to $250. Corn sold here for more than $40 per bushel; it is now down to $18 to $20. It was not the tithe law which put up prices, but rather the inflation of the currency which diminished its value, and other causes which need not be stated. The diminution of currency, by the taxes of which the Conservative complains, is now curing that evil to some extent, and this is not the least of the advantages of these taxes, for the nigh prices are an evil to all—to the government and to the people of all classes.

WILMINGTON.—We are exceedingly gratified to find from the following, as well as from private letters, that the yellow fever has disappeared from Wilmington:

"On Sunday, we had warm, summerish weather, and men shook their heads ominously. They thought it too warm, and so it was, if there had been any yellow fever about, but fortunately there had been no new cases and there were no old ones. Yesterday, Monday, the weather in the morning was cool enough to make fires pleasant and all fears were dissipated. With cool weather on the 18th of October, and the disease wholly disappeared, we think we may all breathe as freely as we choose. *That* apprehension is removed. The fever could not be propagated in the present atmosphere and at the present temperature, even if there were any here to be propagated, and we can bear of none."

HORRIBLE OUTRAGES.—The monster who is at the head of the yankee army in the Valley, Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, officially reports to Gen. Grant that up to the 7th inst.,—

"I have destroyed over two thousand barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat, have driven in front of the army over four herd of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than three thousand sheep."

Other accounts state that in very many cases the dwellings and all other houses have been destroyed along with the barns. Two thousand families, probably 20,000 men, women and children, are thus deprived of all their crops of grain, all their cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, even all their fowls, with oftentimes no shelter for their heads, with a dreary winter before them, and many months before they could make another crop, even if the monster had left them any agricultural implements to work with, or seed to sow! They must look to the mercy of heaven and the charity of man to save them from starvation. What must Grant and Sheridan and Lincoln look for?

Sheridan reports further: "The people here are getting sick of the war." But he contradicts himself in the same dispatch by saying:

"Since I came into the valley from Harper's Ferry every train, every small party and every straggler has been bush-whacked by the people."

Glorious people! who are only made the more determined and active by the outrages with which they have been visited. They are cast down, but not destroyed, oppressed but not subdued. Their day of retribution will come.

In the same dispatch Sheridan says:—

"Lieutenan John R Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned."

That is, Meigs and two men attempted to capture a Confederate soldier, who fired upon them, killed Meigs, and made his escape. This is called murder and the house of every innocent person within five miles is destroyed in revenge.

The Raleigh Standard's modesty manifests itself in the following:

"A large majority of the Democratic party of the State favored secession on account of Lincoln's election, and the old Whig leaders desponded and were about to give up the contest, when the Standard rushed to the front, displayed the banner of the Union, and at least delayed the catastrophe from February to May, 1861. The Observer acted as an ally of the Standard in the contest, and in that capacity did some effective service."

This is blowing one's own trumpet, of a surety. The *truth* is, that the Standard had been advocating secession for years, as we have shown by numerous quotations from its own files, but when the time to act came it bund all the whigs and a large minority, probably a majority, of the Democrats opposed to secession, forming a majority against it; therefore the Standard struck its secession colors which it had been displaying in *that* front, and raised anti-secession colors, with the same facility with which it has made numerous other changes of front. One less conceited than the Standard might have said, the Standard acted as an ally of the Observer, since the latter had always opposed secession, and the former was a new convert. How much advantage the alter the result of the Standard's late small experiment for Governor.

The Standard denies that it has at any time taken ground for the restoration of the old government. Will it deny that Mr. Boyce's letter takes such ground, and that the Standard endorsed that letter, without reservation or exception? We should rejoice if the Standard could deny either fact, for we would give much to have the Standard opposed to reconstruction and true to the cause.

The Standard asks:—

"What will the Observer say when we inform it, as we now do, that Gov. Vance, in a conversation a few days since with some gentlemen on the streets of Raleigh, spoke in terms of warm commendation of Mr. Boyce's letter?"

The Observer says it does not believe Gov. Vance did any such thing. Gov. Vance may have spoken of the ability with which Mr. Boyce advocated his proposition, and he may favor a Convention of all the States, for consultation, and without any power to commit the sections or the States, as Mr. Stephens proposes; but that he ever spoke in terms of commendation, warm or otherwise, of Mr. Boyce's reconstruction views, we do *not* believe—indeed are perfectly sure that he did not.

BARRINGER'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.—A letter from an officer in the army says that Barringer's Brigade is now in a high state of efficiency, is rapidly increasing in numbers, has always come up to the full measure of duty, and has met with no repulse, no disaster, no surprise. "Your townsman Major McNeill has made the 5th N. C. Cavalry one of the very best Regiments in the service. He is one of the most promising officers in the service and we all hope ere long to see him rewarded with its Colonelcy."

CAPT. L. R. BREECE.—We have seen a letter from this officer of the 8th who was captured at Fort Harrison on the 30th ult. It is dated at City Point, Oct. 3d. He was well, and expected to go North soon. There were with him, prisoners, D. L. Beard, W. A. Beard, S. Bedsole, J. W. Barryman, H. Faircloth, and E. Hulliard, all of his company. Also, Maj. Rogers, slightly wounded, Capt. Gregory, Lt. M. L. Barnhardt, Lt. Thad. Butt, Capt. C. H. Barrow and Lt. J. R. Barnhardt in Hospital wounded.

From Newbern.—We learn from our Kinston Correspondent, that Yankee deserters from Newbern say that the enemy's fleet is now rendezvouzing in force at Beaufort harbor, preparatory for an attack upon Wilmington. Sixty vessels of various classes have already arrived, and more or less are coming in port every day. Our correspondent writes —"I give this as Yankee news. My opinion is, that this movement of the Yankee fleet in Beaufort harbor is not intended for an attack upon Wilmington, but merely to relieve the blockade squadron now off the mouth of Cape Fear. However, we shall soon see what we shall see."

Amongst the old citizens of Newbern who have fallen victims to the yellow fever that is now raging in all its fury at Newbern, Beaufort and Morehead City, our correspondent gives the names of James Ward, Isaac Ramsey, John F. Jones and Henry Clay Jones. The latter is well known as a lawyer of Newbern. He left that place on its occupation by the enemy, and a year or so since returned under disreputable circumstances, it was said; since which time he has been practicing Yankee law before the yankee Provost courts.—*Ral. Confederate, 19th.*

From Missouri.—Late news from Tennessee says that, on Tuesday last, a steamer going from Memphis to Cincinnati was fired into by our troops when near Island No. 37, from the Missouri side. The engineer, a deck hand, and several horses, were killed. The yankees estimate the force posted along the river and interfering with their commerce at two thousand, and say that they are stragglers from Price's army. Price would hardly have stragglers now; but if the yankee account be true, they are straggling to some purpose yet.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Louisiana.—MOBILE, Oct. 19.—The New Orleans Times of the 11th claims great success for Lee's raid in Eastern Louisiana for the destruction of property and capture of prisoners. It says that Lt. Earle, commanding Independent scouts, has captured a Confederate Major on the way to Richmond with 15 battle-flags taken from the yankees in the Red River expedition and a large number of important dispatches to the C. S. War Dep't. Earle is reported to have captured Woodville and killed a large number of rebels.

From Florida.—MOBILE, Oct. 19.—On Tuesday last Capt. Amos, commanding the 15th Confederate cavalry, engaged near Milton, Florida, 500 Federals, fought them four hours and drove them back. The Federal loss was from 30 to 40; Confederate loss 3 wounded.

From Richmond.—The most important news from the lines below Richmond is, that on Sunday night the enemy transferred a heavy body of troops to the south side. Ten pieces of cannon went along with this column. To judge by past experience, this move portends some offensive operation against our right, on the south of the town of Petersburg; or it is a feint, designed to induce us to weaken our line fronting Fort Harrison. It has been Grant's practice only to move when about to attack. He moves and strikes without delay. But, twenty-four hours having already elapsed since this last movement, and nothing having come of it, it may be he has tired of his old strategy and is about to try something new. It is also possible the movement was intended to meet some apprehended attack from us; for, be it known, since the recent occasion on which our troops swooped down on Kautz and Birney, and drove them from the Charles City road to Fort Harrison, the yankees have not had an easy moment, so great is their dread of a repetition of the movement. This we know from yankee deserters, and also from yankee pickets, who do not hesitate to declare their apprehensions.

The complete and formidable character of our fortifications, running from a point opposite Fort Harrison north to the Charles City road, may have something to do with Grant's withdrawing forces from their front. He assailed them repeatedly and desperately last Thursday, and must feel convinced they are impregnable. This being the case, any advance on Richmond on the north side of the James must be by some route avoiding these works, which route can only be found by making a circuit of twenty-five miles. He must go back to New Market, and thence strike northeast across White Oak swamp to the Williamsburg road, at Bottom's bridge. He is partly prepared to make this trip. The yankees have at length completed to their satisfaction the defences of Fort Harrison, and have thrown into it a garrison of 800 men. A number of guns have been mounted on the fort in embrasures, but they have not yet opened upon our lines.

It was reported yesterday that the enemy, on Sunday night, attempted to throw a pontoon bridge from Cox wharf to the south side of the James, but were driven off by shells from our gunboats. Cox wharf is immediately this side of Dutch gap, and it is likely the enemy would desire very much to put a column across the river at this point, as by so doing they would menace the left and rear of the Howlett house battery. We have no fear they will succeed in such an undertaking, were they to attempt it. We have gunboats and other things which are all-sufficient to keep the waters clear between Dutch Gap and Richmond.

Butler's canal is believed to be progressing slowing negro carpenters, upon it, some engineers recently from Richmond, think he will find our men neither willing nor efficient allies.—*Rich'd Dispatch, 18th.*

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

The Richmond papers have received the New York Herald of Saturday, the 15th instant.

It is quite significant that the Herald has not one word in it about the bloody repulse which the Yankees sustained before Richmond on Tuesday; nor do its readers know that there was a fight on that day.

Some deserters from our lines below Richmond having made oath before Beast Butler that eighty Yankee negro soldiers were taken out of Castle Thunder and carried over to Commissioner Ould:

HEADQUARTERS, &c., Oct. 12.

Sir: I enclose herewith an affidavit showing the employment of one hundred and ten (110) United States colored soldiers by the military officers of the Confederate forces in the trenches near Fort Gilmer—a practice unjustified by no rule of war or claim heretofore made by the Confederate authorities.

I have ordered a like number of the officers and soldiers captured by us (preferably, as many of the Virginia reserve forces—by whom this outrage is being done—as I have captured) into the canal at Dutch Gap, and put them at hard labor, and shall continue to add to their number until this practice is stopped.

Very respectfully,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Maj-Gen. Comd'g.

The Pennsylvania election seems to be still in doubt. A dispatch from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 14th, says that returns received there secure the State to the Democrats on the home vote by about ten thousand majority. The Herald says: If the balance of the counties gain in the same proportion, the Democratic majority on the home vote will be between five and six thousand. A telegram from Philadelphia says: From information received here this morning it is absolutely impossible to determine how the State has gone until the reception of official returns. Both parties claim small majorities.

The returns from Ohio show Democratic gains on Congressmen from the first returns. A telegram, dated Cincinnati, the 14th, says: The Union majority in Ohio on the home vote is about thirty-five thousand. The soldiers vote will probably increase it to eighty-five thousand. Seventeen Union Congressmen are elected.

The following in the Herald is given as the latest news from Missouri:

"Parties of the rebel Price's forces in the State are now pillaging and conscripting in the country north of the Missouri river. Price himself, with the main portion of his army, is said to be still at Booneville. The Union troops garrisoning several small detached locations have been withdrawn and concentrated at Macon. In a speech which Price recently made to the people of Booneville, he told them that if they did not now rally to his standard, it was the last time he would come into the State to "relieve" them, but that if they came promptly forward to his support, he would remain among them. Stringent orders relative to the approaching election have been issued by Gen. Rosecranz."

Rapid Rise in Gold.—In New York, on Friday, gold jumped to 217 and closed at 215½. The Herald, in its commercial column, says:

"Two well known operators in the gold room failed to respond to their contracts to-day, and the demand for gold created by these failures assisted the efforts of the "bulls" in some degree. Rumors, too, of unfavorable news from Grant's army were said to be current in Baltimore. After 2 o'clock, however, a report was circulated to the effect that Richmond was captured. Gold fell soon afterwards from 217 to 213, but recovered again. The stock market at the second board was also excited by the report, although little credit was attached to it. No rumor of importance, however improbable, fails to exercise at least a momentary effect in Wall street."

Notice is hereby given that Ap-

plication will be made for a duplicate of a certificate lost or mislaid—issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary at Fayetteville—dated March 18, 1864, No 490, to Dr J. H. Freeman, for Five Hundred Dollars, for 4 per cent. Interest per annum—under act 17th Feb'y 1864

Oct. 12. 75 6t*pd

Lost or Stolen,

A CERTIFICATE for a 4 per cent. Bond for $100, issued to Dougald McLauchlin, by W. G Broadfoot, Depositary at Fayetteville, No 209, dated March 8th, 1864. Application will be made for a new certificate.

WM. McLEOD, Ag't
for Jno McLauchlin.

Oct'r 8, 1864. 74*6tpd

Butler's Ferocity—A new turn of the Screw.—Butler is determined not to be outdone by Grant and Sheridan. While they content themselves with burning barns and mills, he wreaks his spite upon the bodies and souls of the unhappy Confederates who chance to fall into his hands. Some of his lying spies having reported to him that we had sent one hundred and ten captured negroes to work on the fortifications below the city, he lusediately ordered the same number of commissioned officers of the Confederate army to be put to work on the Dutch Gap canal, and there they are at this day toiling like galley slaves. This he dignifies with the name of retaliation, as if the employment of prisoners were a new thing under the sun, and any reliance could be placed in the reports of his cowardly scouts, who, like Edward D. Greenwood, never venture within cannon range of our lines, and fly at the first intimation of danger. Even if we had set yankee negroes to work we would be out-lowing Northern example. It is a notorious fact that our prisoners at Camp Chase have built hundreds of miles of macadamized turnpikes in Ohio. A Southern gentleman has but lately reached this city, who declares that he worked on one of these roads for six months.

It is further stated that Butler has notified the War Department that for every captured negro remanded to his lawful master, he would hold a Confederate officer as hostage and subject him to all the hardships of slavery.

But the climax of atrocity was reached when Butler ordered the deliberate murder of six Confederate soldiers in retaliation for the alleged killing of four negroes. Eye-witnesses declare that this diabolical crime was perpetrated no later than last week, and within speaking distance almost of the outworks below this city. How long will our soldiers continue to give quarter to Butler's assassins? Would they capture mad-dogs and spread-head moccasins, and treat them well? As well do that as make Butler's men prisoners of war.

Our news columns containing Northern dates of the 15th, confirm what is stated above, and give in full Butler's correspondence with Ould on this subject.

Richmond Examiner.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 16th October, by Noah Auman, Esq., B. F. LASITER to Miss MARY A. HOGANS; both of Montgomery county.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 10th inst., Mrs. PRISCILLA ANDREWS, wife of Edmund Andrews, aged 65.

In Montgomery county, on the 18th inst., of typhoid fever, Miss BUNN, youngest daughter of the late Col. S. H. and Mrs. Eliza Cornatian, aged 17 years.

At Kelly's Cove, Bladen county, on the 23d Sept. last, of bilious fever, Mrs. LOUISA ALLEN, wife of Alston Allen, Esq., in the 25th year of her age.

The deceased was a native of Moore county, N. C., but had resided in Bladen for several years prior to her death, where she leaves a bereaved husband and a large circle of friends and connections to mourn her premature decease. She was a loving and dutiful wife and an affectionate friend, and was beloved and respected by all who knew her. In all the relations of life she sustained the most pure and unblemished character, and was an example of Christian purity combined with a cultivated intellect and refined deportment, which rendered her an ornament in the society in which she moved. She is gone, but we mourn not as those that have no hope.

In Lexington, on the 8th ult., AMELIA EMMA, wife of Benj A. Kittrell, Esq., and only daughter of Robert and Sarah Foster of Lexington, in her 35th year.

ADJUTANT RUFFIN Y. ASHE.

Lieut. Ruffin Y. Ashe was killed, in the 29th year of his age, in the fight at Reams' Station on the 25th day of June last. He was the youngest son of Pasqual P. Ashe, now of Greene County, Ala., but formerly of New Hanover County in this State. Lieut. Ashe at the commencement of hostilities was attending a course of Medical Lectures in Lexington, Kentucky, and at the first note of war, hastened home and volunteered his services to his country, together with a number of young friends and relatives in Marengo County, Ala., many of whom, like him, are still serving there.

He shared the fortunes and dangers of that gallant band, in all its numerous engagements with the enemy. Lieut. A. was constitutionally brave; he was bigotoned, frank, generous and sincere, constant and devoted in his friendships, ardent and impetuous in temper, and yet as gentle as a woman in his affections. General Sanders, who commanded his brigade, and who has himself since yielded up his own brave spirit, another sacrifice upon the altar of his country, in communicating the sad intelligence of Lieut. Ashe's death to one of his friends, thus writes concerning him:

"About 3 P. M. the 11th Alabama, with Gen'l Hunigan's Brigade, having gotten on the flank of the enemy, together with Gen'l Fitz Lee's cavalry, charged the enemy and routed them. It was in this charge that Adj't Ashe was struck; the ball (a minie) entering the front and left of his neck, cut the carotid artery, thus causing his death almost instantly from hemorrhage. He fell as soon as he was struck, and never spoke, only utt ring one sigh or groan * * * It is sad indeed to see one so young, in the full vigor of manhood, with all of life before him, struck down so suddenly. Through a line of previous engagements in which his Regiment had participated he had passed unscathed. The deaths of our few members of the Regiment have been so deeply and generally lamented. In all prior actions he had acted with great gallantry, especially so in this campaign. By his known personal daring, and the encouragement it gave to others, he commanded the respect and esteem of all. Through the trying ordeal of the last three years he served his country with a zeal rarely equalled. By his manly virtues and upright character he made many warm personal friends."

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Aug. Term, 1864.

H. G. Hampton, Adm'r of John A. Adams, dec'd, vs. John Jones.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Jones, is not a resident of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Weekly Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear and plead or replevy, or judgment will be rendered by default against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's debt, and order of sale granted.

Witness, H. G. Hampton, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August 1864.

H. G. HAMPTON, C. C. C.

Oct'r 6, 1864. 74*6 pd$10mpt

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864.

John Dunlap, Adm'r, vs. James Beck and wife and others.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant James Beck is a non-resident of the State: On motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant, James Beck, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of July 1864.

70*6w] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1864.

E. F. Raglin and others vs R. S. Marks, Adm'r of Jas H Raglin

Petition for Account and Settlement of the Estate of Thomas Raglin, deceased

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas. H Raglin, one of the Defendants, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered, that

YANKEE RECRUITING

From the Richmond Examiner.

There is one reason, amongst many others, why we of the Confederate States can by no means think, under any circumstances whatever, of living again in union with the yankee nation—it is that we have a confirmed abhorrence of the purchase and sale and *branding* of white men like mules. A nation which has come to that cannot be of our company: it has got its own idea of democracy and "human freedom;" and we have another: we must really work out our respective ideas in our own several ways

It has been the practice for a good while, in the yankee camps of instruction, to brand with a certain mark between the shoulders such recruits and substitutes as are rejected; but lately, to prevent frauds and check the trade in substitutes, (who desert with a view of substituting again,) it has been deemed expedient in that country to brand also, with another mark or letter, such substitutes and recruits as are accepted; so that the greater part of Grant's army will soon consist of branded cattle; a pretty sort of herd to take Richmond!

How this comes to be found necessary one may easily comprehend, if he considers the methods used for filling up "quotas." It is not long since the Buffalo Daily Courier described the system pursued in that great town. Negroes, it seems, are there sold as regularly as they ever were in Richmond, and at but little less than the same average prices. In almost every office of "recruiting and substitute brokers" in Buffalo, the Courier says conversations like this are of daily occurrence:

"Gent—What is the price of a likely young negro today? Broker—From $550 to $*00, according to the demand. Gent—Could you furnish me with three or four sound negroes at any less price? Broker—No, sir; there is a demand for all we have in Massachusetts, where we send those who can't pass examination, and where we get larger prices. Gent—How soon could you fill an order for twenty or thirty negroes to fill the quota of our town at, say, $550 each? Broker—We can't take orders ahead. The price is going up every day. We expect another carload to-morrow, or next day, and we will sell at the market price."

But the Courier quotes white men at from "fifty to one hundred dollars more than negroes;" and what does the reader think was paid "for a sound Canadian" in that market, on the very day before the Courier's quotation? Why, "One man paid seven hundred and sixty-five dollars for a sound Canadian yesterday. The market is fluctuating, but the tendency is upwards." The Canadian, on being sold and delivered, was, of course, branded, that he might not steal himself and then sell himself over again.

Neither is trade confined to men, whether white or black. Readers will remember that Sherman, as he advanced towards Atlanta, came upon a cotton factory where four hundred young Georgian women and girls were employed; and that, deciding cotton-weaving in Georgia to be contraband of war, he sent the whole four hundred to the North. Louisville papers, soon after that occurrence, announced that there were in that city and Nashville one thousand five hundred banished women and children in a destitute condition. Of course the cotton-weavers and other hapless banished women were to be supported somehow: but the yankees are not the sort of people to support any one in idleness,—except (for the present) runaway negroes. So, in Louisville these women—the sisters, wives, daughters, of Confederate soldiers—"were advertised to be hired as servants, to take the place of the large number of negroes liberated by the military authorities;" and which liberated negroes, says the Louisville paper, "are now gathered in large camps throughout Kentucky, where they are fed in idleness and viciousness at the expense of the loyal tax-payers." The following notice was also published by the authorities:—

"*Notice*—Families residing in the city or country, wishing seamstresses or servants, can have by (apply to Captain Jones, Provost Marshal."

Commenting on these facts, the Boston Courier, a good old Democratic paper, noting with strong censure this unnatural revolution in human affairs, says:

"Thus, while the negro women are rioting and luxuriating in the Federal camps on the bounty of the Government, the white women and children of the South are arrested at their homes and sent off as prisoners to a distant country, to be sold in bondage."

The London Daily Telegraph has lately sent a special "commissioner," that is, correspondent, to America, who seems surprised, in that land of human freedom, to find himself in the midst of an active slave trade, both white and black. He exclaims, "The radical abolitionists—the soul-saviours of New England—are now buying up negroes right and left in the Southern States, and cramming them into the Federal armies." He further mentions that "there was picked up the other day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, a telegram addressed to an influential gentleman in that city, in which the sender expressed his regret that he was run out of niggers, but wished to know if his correspondent would buy a few hundred Indian half-breeds."

All this is independent of the immense traffic in Germans, Irishmen, Belgians, Flemings and Frenchmen, who have to be imported from beyond sea. The amount of wealth realized by speculators in that trade, when at its height—it is now happily declining—must have been enormous. The machinery employed in the shape of agents and factors in foreign countries, and the capital invested, and the expedients resorted to for getting hold of the white slaves and shipping them off, leave far behind the slave markets and barracoons of Africa. We find that Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, one of the Irish Judges, lately thought it his duty, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Cork county, to point out this system as a common nuisance, which they in their several neighborhoods should try to abate:—

"There is no doubt that crowds of our young men are leaving this country—that they are induced to leave it by the promise of employment in America—but, that shortly after they arrive there, some voluntarily, some by fraud, and more by force, are induced to enroll themselves in the army of the Northern States; and gentlemen, unfortunately the page of history tells us how, when they have adopted that course, they have been ruthlessly sacrificed. I might advert for the truth of that allegation, to an answer given recently by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to a question propounded in reference to those very proceedings in the House of Commons. He stated that those misguided young persons who are tempted under various pretences to leave Ireland, on arriving in the United States were actually imprisoned for some time, and kept without sufficient food, and then plied with whiskey, when, in a state of intoxication, they were prevailed upon to enter the army of the United States. If I had nothing more than that, it would justify my statement, that they were the victims of fraud and force, and find themselves against their will serving in the Northern army."

When safely landed, they are passed from consignees to brokers, and substitute agents, and by them sold to citizens: then examined, accepted and branded, they are as much slaves as any black plantation hands in the world. It is to be observed that this traffic, however, is carried on under conditions somewhat different from those of the old African slave trade: for these slaves have to be collected in the dominions of an enlightened Christian sovereign, who will not actually take money, much less rum, beads and tobacco, for her subjects, nor make contracts for their sale and delivery. There is more occasion for finesse, for diplomacy, or let us say plainly, for lies; and here the yankee shines: here he is at home, and whips creation. Such silly pretences of efforts on the part of the British Government to stop the trade, only give occasion for display of the Yankee's highest qualities, in baffling and evading those futile precautions. For example, the Government "Emigration Commissioners" of Ireland lately issued a notice to intending emigrants, in which they say, amongst other things—

"Do not trust to strangers, whose object in offering you assistance is probably either to entrap you into enlisting or to gain your confidence for the purpose of defrauding you out of your money. Do not accept invitations from strangers to drink, and be especially careful not to get drunk, or in any way to lose the control over your own actions. Be very cautious as to the engagements you enter into for work. Remember that an American dollar is nominally equal to 4s 2d. English money, and a cent is one halfpenny; but that under the present circumstances of the country they will not buy more than one third as much of the necessaries of life as they would formerly buy."

Vain precautions indeed, to defeat a Yankee slave-trader, bent on "bounty-jumping" and substitute-broking!

Such, then, is the nature of the proceedings which that chosen nation has felt to be necessary for the accomplishment of its grand mission "to save the only hope of free government for mankind." But we apprehend that Richmond will scarcely be taken by an army of branded slaves.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 58

I. THE immediate attention of Enrolling Officers is called to General Orders No. 77, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series, which supercedes General Orders No 76

It is directed by the Department that the "Artizans, Mechanics and persons of scientific skill" in Paragraph I, shall be construed to embrace only such as are employed on Government work

Railroads are not considered as Government institutions

II It is further directed that parties in the employ of manufacturing establishments, engaged in filling contracts with the Confederate and State Governments, shall not be molested.

III It is unnecessary to repeat to Enrolling Officers the earnest injunction to carry out the provisions of this order with the untiring energy which its importance demands

By order of J R. McLEAN,
Act'g Commandant Conscripts N C.
77-1w] E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 8, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No 77.]

THE following will supersede General Orders No 76, present series, which are hereby revoked.

I All details, heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the Camp of Instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed as artizans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, and those detailed and now engaged in the manufacture, collection and forwarding of indispensable supplies for the army and navy, will be continued in their present employments until their respective details be revised.

II The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will immediately forward to the Generals of Reserves in the several States, lists of all detailed men in their employment in the said States, certifying in each case of a person between 16 and 45 years, those who are experts and absolutely indispensable for the public service, specifying the employment of each individual; and all detailed employees, who are between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not so certified, will be forthwith assigned to the army. A duplicate of the above lists will, at the same time, be furnished to the Adjutant and Inspector General for the action of the Secretary of War.

III All persons called out by these orders who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select Medical Boards at the Camps of Instruction.

IV All men found fit for light duty, and who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order: S. COOPER, A. & I. Gen.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No 25

THE 1st paragraph of General Orders No. 17 is amended so as to read as follows:

Commanding Officers of each Brigade and Regiment of Militia, Attorney General, Solicitors of the several Circuits, County Commissioners appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," (one for each county,) all physicians over the age of thirty years, who are and for the last seven years have been in the actual and regular practice of their profession, (but the term physician does not apply to dentists,) mail carriers, one editor, three printers and two mailing clerks for each daily newspaper, one editor and three printers to each semi-weekly newspaper, one editor and two printers to each weekly newspaper, and one druggist to each drug store, are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county in which they reside is invaded by the enemy. *Provided*, in the case of the drug stores and newspaper establishments there is not that number of persons employed in said store or establishment liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R C GATLIN, Adj't Gen.

OFFICIAL.
HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17.

ALL Chiefs of Departments or Bureaux and Superintendents of Government Works in North Carolina, who, in compliance with General Order No. 77, A and I G. O., current series, forward to this office certified lists of men in their employ who are experts, or whose services are indispensably necessary, will, upon forwarding the list, notify the parties so certified to, that such certificates have been made. Enrolling Officers will respect these notifications, and will not molest men holding them pending revision of their details.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES.
77 3t] JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.

ENROLLING OFFICE HARNETT COUNTY,
JOHNSONVILLE, Oct. 18, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS
No. 8.

IN obedience to Circular No. 49, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N C dated 10th Oct. '64, it is ordered,

I That all detailed men (and men who have petitions for details pending) between the ages of 18 and 45 years in the county of Harnett report to me at Johnsonville on the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. prepared to go to camp of Instruction for assignment.

II. All men that have been recommended for light duty and yet unassigned will report to me on same day to go to camp Holmes. Any man failing strictly to comply with this order will be sent to the field forthwith I would suggest that the parties ordered come prepared with four or five days' rations.

III. The order from this office dated Oct 13th, ordering details to Lillington on the 27th to organize into companies &c is *revoked*. It is earnestly hoped that every man will be prompt and report at 10 o'clock A M. and save me trouble as well as themselves.

A H TOLAR, Capt. and E O.
Oct'r 19. 77-3t

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
Oct. 17, 1864

Foundry Man Wanted.

WANTED a good Moulder and Founder, one competent to Superintend, as well as a Practical Workman, can find steady employment and good wages.

Apply to Lt. Col. F L CHILDS, Com'dg Officer
Oct. 17. 77 6t

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4 per cent. Certificates.

FOR sale, $5200 in 4 per cents, which will be sold at par, (¼ of the face.)

Apply at this Office.
Oct'r 20

FOR SALE.

150 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, various grades;
500 Bushels superior old Salt in bags and bbls.
5 Bbls Brown Sugar;
3 Bags Black Pepper;
10 Doz French Calf Skins.

By L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 10. 75-16tpd

THE STRENGTH OF OUR ARMIES

The Georgia papers publish the following letter from Hon. B. H. Hill, C S. Senator from that State:—

James T. McCormick, Asst Enrolling officer of Troup County.

LAGRANGE, GA. Oct 5, 1864.—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries, I will make a statement of facts and reasons in explanation of the late order requiring a registration and re enrollment of all persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty years.

By the laws of Congress, all persons between those ages are declared to be in the military service of the Confederate States. Those between eighteen and forty five are enrolled for service in the field, and those between seventeen and eighteen and forty five and fifty, form a reserve corps to discharge the various duties connected with the service not in the field.

But the plain fact is ascertained to be that not more than one third of the men fit for duty, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, are actually present with the armies in the field. Where are the two thirds? What excuse have they for being away? By whose permission and for what reason are they permitted to be away? To get these men to the field, and to ascertain and expose and remedy the various frauds by which they have thus far been allowed to remain away from duty, form the purpose of the order which you are now called on to execute. If this order shall be faithfully executed, our armies will be replenished, the enemy will be defeated, and our country recovered from their possession. If this order shall not be faithfully executed, then the whole machinery of what is called the Conscription Bureau is shown to be a failure and those engaged in administering it ought themselves to be ordered at once to the field.

Gen. Grant writes home that our material for the army is exhausted; that our only reliance now is children and old men, and for this reason he begs the people of the North to submit to the draft and press us a little longer, and we cannot but fail. His statement is not true. We do have the men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to whip this fight, and that speedily, if they can be brought to duty. But two-thirds of these men are absent! This startling fact is enough to make every old man and woman in the land turn voluntarily enrolling officer

Your first duty is to register every who male between the ages specified in your orders. Mark the language: Every one. It matters not what his age, position or business. Register the man and his excuse. If the excuse be good, the man is not harmed; and if it be bad the man must be sent to duty, and the method by which he has heretofore evaded duty must be exposed and its author punished.

There are many absent from all our armies who have furloughs or leaves of absence which are not legal or proper. Many are granted by subordinate officers, especially to their relations and favorites, who have no authority to grant them. Many are granted by the proper authority, upon untrue representations, or for reasons that have ceased to exist; and many are forged.

Many have been detailed for some light duty, while sick or slightly wounded, who still remain away under cover of such details long after health has been restored or the wounds have healed. *In all cases* details and exemptions end when the reasons for granting them cease. Never cease your inquiries where a shown a paper granting a detail or exemption, but know whether the reason for granting it was true and continues to exist.

Many have applied for exemptions and details, and received furloughs, which are renewed from time to time, until the applications shall be finally determined. Some of these employ lawyers (falsely so called) who, if they do not get the final order as desired, can, at least, delay final action—the fee often being measured by the length of the delay. Thus an ungranted application is made practically to operate as a discharge from service.

Some persons are still carrying old commissions where their office have ceased, but the commission have not been surrendered or cancelled

Many are showing contracts in every conceivable shape—many of them spurious—and upon them claiming exemptions or details. No contract whatever with the Government entitles a man, *per se*, to an exemption or detail. The contractor must show the order from the War Office for his detail or exemption and the Secretary of War himself cannot grant except upon the certificate of the chief of the bureau that the personal attention of the contractor is indispensable to the proper execution of the contract.

Many have certificates from some bureau or under officer of a bureau, stating that the bearer is appointed to do some duty or make some indefinite investigation. I saw one, some time since, stating that the bearer was appointed to examine f r iron and copper deposits in certain counties where such deposits were never suspected to exist: and where, if *ch*anc*e*s exist, the *d*epo*s*its are without authority.

Many are clerks, agents and employees of Quartermasters, Commissaries and other officers. No such officer has the right to appoint any man as his agent, clerk or employee, in any capacity, who is between the ages of eighteen and forty five, unless such a man is disabled from service in the field. Mark the word—not sick or wounded—but disabled.

Many are acting as provost marshals and guards, agents and employees of provost marshals, in our interior towns. No such officer is authorized by law, and no power, not even the President, Secretary of War, or Commanding General of an army, has the right to appoint such an officer outside the lines of the army, and all such, with their numerous retinue, are illegally away from their commands. The same remarks apply to military commandants away from the army.

The number who have surgeons' certificates of ill health in their pockets and nature's certificates of good health in their persons—the truth of the latter certificate being confirmed by the patients' daily habits—are beyond estimation. When you find such I think you ought, in charity, to assume that the health has been restored since the certificate was given

I desire in this connection to state two facts, of the truth of both of which I have no doubt. The first is that the great portion of these absentees are enabled to remain away from duty by the inefficiency or intentional negligence (to use no harsher term)—of the enrolling and medical officers and their assistants. The second is that while thus lenient in many cases, they have been in other cases, as if to satisfy conscience, cruelly and unmercifully oppressive. There is no excuse for either fault. Instances have been reported to me of enrolling officers and medical boards advising and directing applicants for exemptions, details, etc, to go to lawyers of their own naming to make out their applications and appeals. Those who complied and paid well found easy treatment, those who declined found treatment not so easy. I state broadly, that it never was pretended that honest applicants of this kind should need lawyers, and they never can need them when officers do their duty.

It is also said that about 10,000 men are kept at home in Georgia protected by militia commissions and by certificates that they are necessary to the administration of the State Government. It is said that men are protected thus with contracts to furnish wood to railroads. I am not disposed to credit these statements, but if the enrolling officers do their duty we shall soon know the number of men at home and the various reasons for it.

It has been said also that the newspaper offices everywhere have abused the privilege allowed them by the law of exempting their employees and have exempted an unusual and unnecessary number. I do not know this to be so, but if so, it cannot be improper for Congress at the ensuing session to know the names and number exempted for each office.

I have written this letter for your assistance and in answer to your inquiries. But my only object is to serve the country in this the hour of its fate. Neither you nor I can better serve it than by getting the absentees to join their commands in the field. Therefore you may use this letter as you please.

I will not close without expressing my sincere gratification with the earnest spirit which you are manifesting in the discharge of your unpleasant duties.

Yours, very truly, B. H. HILL.

The Soldiers' Orphan Fund.—Rev. Dr. Deems has just returned from a tour of some of the Western counties in the State, on his great mission, the procuring of funds for the education of the orphans of soldiers. We are glad to learn from him that the hearts and purses of the people were opened to him in that region, as they have been in every other section of the State he has visited. He received, in round numbers, the following contributions to his enterprise, viz: In Wilkes county, $20,200; Iredell $11,000; Alexander $10,600; Ashe $9,300; Forsyth $2,900; Yadkin $2,800; Surry $1,900; Stokes $1,500; Catawba $1,000; from a citizen of New Hanover $1,000; for the State at large $800; Craven $500; besides smaller sums from Alleghany and Wayne. J. Oscar Martin, Esq., of Wilkes, made a donation of $7,500—which is the largest contribution yet given in the State, we learn. Let his name go to the soldiers as a liberal as well as cheerful giver.—*Ral. Confederate.*

Coming Down.—Corn is selling in Montgomery, Alabama, at $8 to $8 50 per bushel.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARBONTON, N C., 10th Oct'r 1864

Messrs. Editors: There is a very comprehensive article in Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, on Sugar Boilers and Sugar Making, as practiced in the West Indies and Louisiana. Believing it might be useful information to the makers of Sorghum Syrup, I make a few abbreviated extracts, which you can publish if you think them worthy of it

"The cane is twice subjected to the action of the mill, or is passed through two sets of rollers of which the second pair are adjusted more closely than the first. The liquor thus produced soon undergoes fermentation if left to itself, and by very slight causes is changed into substances of an entirely different nature from the pure solution of sugar, of which it at first consisted. Among these substances are mucilage, lactic acid, alcohol, and carbonic acid. To prevent this change by fermentation, the liquor, as soon as possible after it is expressed, is exposed to a high heat. This checks its tendency to fermeat

As it comes from the mill, the juice is passed through a sieve or coarse cloth, to separate the coarse solid feculencies—it is then conducted by channels into receivers placed in a situation as cool as possible to diminish the tendency to fermentation. It is thence drawn off into clarifiers. In the ordinary method a fire is lighted under these clarifiers, and lime is stirred into the cane juice. The liquor is heated to 210°, but not allowed to rise to the boiling point, as the motion thus produced would break the scum at the top and cause it to mingle again with the juice. In about forty minutes the scum attains a thickness which causes it to 'crack,' or divide into white froth, as watery vapor rises up and forces it's way through. When this is observed the liquor is skimmed for about ten or twelve minutes, after which, if circumstances will admit of the delay, the fire is damped and the liquor is allowed to remain twenty or thirty minutes, or even longer, during which there ensues a more complete separation and rising of the impurities. In this way the greater part of the feculencies is removed

The best method of determining the degree of concentration of the syrup is by taking a small portion of it on the end of the thumb, the middle finger is then brought in contact with it and again separated. If two drops of liquid separate, that on the thumb below being the larger, the concentration is as yet weak. If the drops become nearly equal, and do not separate until the thumb and finger are drawn widely apart, it is stronger. In the third state, at a separation of about half an inch, a thread is drawn out which finally breaks below; the end of the thread becomes club shaped and rises slowly towards the finger. In the fourth stage, the same thing occurs at a greater distance; the end is folded backwards, and the thread has the form of a ribbon or long strip, which rises more rapidly than before. In the fifth and last degree of concentration, after a greater separation, the thread breaks, being very fine at the end, which turns aside and twists up like a corkscrew. It does not fold itself upon the upper part of the thread as before."

This last stage makes it ready for the coolers, and for crystallization, and for draining off the molasses. When syrup only is made I judge the third stage of concentration to be sufficient—else the syrup would be too thick

I followed the directions herein as nearly as possible, thereby saving at least half the labor of skimming, and my neighbors all say I made as bright and pure syrup as any they ever saw. When the juice was half boiled down I added about one gallon spring water to thirty gallons juice first put in. This cooled and thinned the liquid and enabled impurities to arise, which would not have done so if the liquid had continued boiling. The great advantage gained by getting off the scum before boiling, is that it is not cooked up in the syrup, and does not therefore impart any rank, green, disagreeable flavor. I used no lime or soda. M

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the month of June last, Capt O T Parker, a young man of fine attainments and noble traits of character. He leaves a widowed mother and a long train of connections and friends to mourn his death; but they mourn not as those who have no hope, for he was a member of the Baptist Church. At the time of his death and had been for several years. He graduated at the University of N C with distinction and returning to his native county (Wilkes) raised a volunteer company and joined the 38th Reg't where he remained until his health became impaired. Improving he again entered the service, joining a company in the 61st Reg't as private, but was soon promoted to the office of Lieutenant, which he held with honor until, while battling for the rights of his country in the army of Northern Va. he received a wound and a furlough. Salisbury and Fayetteville Express please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MOUNT OLIVET LODGE No 195, Feb 4th, 1864.

Departed this life, 11th Sept 1863, in the Hospital at Gordonsville, Va., Brother G. W. Sugg, who was a member of Co E. 44th Reg't N. C. T.

Brother Sugg was a member of Mt Olivet Lodge, No. 195 of F A M. He was quite a young Mason, though in the cause he manifested a great desire and love for the Institution and for the Brethren. At his country's call he responded and sunk in the cold icy grave, far from home and his dear family.

Resolved, 1st, That this Lodge bow with humble submission to the death of our Brother.

Resolved, 2d. That in the death of our dear Brother this Lodge has lost a youth of the most promising appearance and the country one of her best soldiers. But while we mourn his loss we humbly hope our loss is his gain, yea while we mourn he rejoices.

Resolved, 3d That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved wife, little son and dead parents, brothers, and affectionate sister

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy filed in the Archives of this Lodge, also a copy be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication in the same, with a request that the N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

E L PHILIPS.
J. S LAWRENCE, } Com.
H. T. MOFFITT.

Fayetteville Water Works

FROM and after the 1st day of October 1864 the following rates will be charged for the use of the Hydrant Water, to-wit:

For Hotels, $150 to $200,		per annum
Livery, Hotel and Stage Stables,	$50,	
Bar Rooms, either connected with Hotel or otherwise,	$100,	
Eating Houses,	$50,	
Banks,	$75,	
Private Boarding Houses,	$75.	
Dwelling Houses,	$30 to $50,	
Shops and Stores,	$30 to $40,	
Drug Stores,	$60,	
Barber Shops,	$60,	
Lawyers' and Doctors' Offices,	$20,	

And all other parties, in whatsoever branch of trade or business, will be charged in the same ratio as the rates above set forth. All persons using the water from any Hydrant, wherever located, are subject to and liable for this tax. Wagoners from the country and all transient persons are privileged to use the water gratis. Bills payable semi-annually in advance

There is an abundant supply of water at Fountain Head, and if the parties interested will give me their assistance in preventing wanton waste, it will ensure to their benefit as well as to that of the Proprietors. I am determined to cut off the supply of water from all Hydrants in private enclosures which are permitted to waste water.

J. W. BAKER, Jr., Sup't.
Oct'r 18, 1864. 77-2w

I have on Hand,

CEDAR FALLS and COLUMBIA SHEETINGS and COTTON YARN, which I will exchange for Produce.

JAMES KYLE.
Oct. 17 77-2t

A small amount of Gold or Silver and Bank bills wanted. The highest market price will be paid by applying to E. L. PEMBERTON.
Oct. 20. 77 tf

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A. M. Campbell, from Wednesday October 12th to Tuesday Oct. 18th, 1864:

At John McPhail's, on Wednesday Oct. 19th;
At Jas. Blue's old place, Thursday Oct 20th;
At B. Culbreth's, Friday Oct. 21st;
At Sheriff McNeill's, Saturday Oct 22d;
At D. McKinnon's, Monday Oct. 24th;
At G. D. Baker's, Tuesday Oct 25th;
At Mrs McKeithan's, Wednesday Oct 26th,
To collect the Confederate Tax now due, to wit:
Tax on Sales for the quarter ending Oct. 1st.
The 30 per cent. tax on profits on sales made between the 17th Feb'y 1864 and the 1st July 1864
The Tax on property.
The Soldiers' Tax.

Tax payers will please attend promptly at 10 o'clock, at the above places most convenient to them, and pay their taxes.

B. W. HARDIE, Dist Collector.
Sept. 24. 76-1864.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA

We have good news from Georgia. Hood's movement, so far, has proved successful. An official dispatch was received yesterday, the precise words of which, from prudential motives, are withheld from the public. The substance is to this effect:—that the railroad from Resaca to Tunnel Hill had been effectually destroyed, and all the garrisons between these points, amounting to 1000 men, have been captured. Valuable stores have been destroyed or appropriated, and very considerable accessions have been made to Hood's army. Dalton is ours. On the 15th Hood was at a point not far from Chattanooga; the precise locality we will leave the enemy to discover after the soldiers' votes in Sherman's army have been counted. Sherman is believed to be moving upon Hood as fast as the condition of the roads will permit. The whole tenor of the news is encouraging in a high degree.—*Rich. Examiner, 14th.*

The campaign in Georgia has become intensely absorbing. Thither all eyes are directed, and the interest increases with each new development.

Gen. Hood's manœuvre in throwing himself upon Sherman's communications has naturally been regarded with much solicitude, and was certainly a very bold one. When he placed himself in Sherman's rear, he at the same time threw Sherman in his rear; and in most respects the two armies would seem to have been thus exposed to equal disadvantages. But this is a mistake. Hood's movement cut off Sherman's supplies, without sacrificing his own. While Sherman's only line of supply was broken, Hood had merely exchanged one line for another.

There is a railroad known as the Alabama and Tennessee rivers railroad, which extends, in a Northeasterly direction, from Selma, in Alabama, to Blue Mountain. The latter is a point near the boundary line between Alabama and Georgia, and is opposite to Rome, in the Northwest of Georgia. When Hood lay before Atlanta, he fed his army over the Macon and Western railroad. When he moved around to the left and rear of Sherman, he merely threw himself upon the Alabama and Tennessee rivers railroad, with which a few miles of wagon transportation put him in safe and easy communication. At the same time, his new position enabled him to seize, break up and destroy Sherman's only possible line of supply, in the effectual manner we have seen.

It thus appears that Hood is not playing that desperate game which some suppose. He is not risking his army upon the toss of a die. His movement is audacious, but it is wise. It is an improvement of the advantage which the felicitous circumstances of his position placed in his reach, with a nerve and sagacity highly creditable to him as a commander. Without something of boldness and enterprise, little is to be accomplished in military operations. A general should not be rash, but neither must he expect to avoid all risks, and to be perfectly secure of success before striking a blow. It is sufficient to justify an enterprise, and, indeed, to require it to be undertaken, that the chances, or rather the calculation of advantages, are largely in its favor. Such is the character of Gen Hood's present undertaking. By merely shifting his own line of supply, he has destroyed Sherman's communications, and forced him to a retrograde movement.

From the dispatches published yesterday, it was seen that Hood has broken up Sherman's line of supply in a surprising manner. He seems to have put it out of Sherman's power seriously to interfere with him; for after destroying many miles of railroad comparatively near to Atlanta, he has advanced towards Chattanooga, and dismantled 23 miles of the track within less than two days' march of the latter city. Where is Sherman meanwhile? The extracts which we publish from [illegible] show that he is following Hood, and is close at his heels; but at the same time these oracles confess that they have not heard from Sherman! He is so completely cut off by Hood that he can send them no word. We think it improbable that Sherman is thus vigorously advancing. We doubt if he is able. His draught animals are understood to be insufficient in number and in the most emaciated condition; and he has no other means of transportation.

Meantime Hood has advanced so near to Chattanooga as to fill the Federal commander at that post with consternation. It would seem to be completely in Hood's power if he chooses to seize it. He will probably, however, bestow his first attentions on the railroad, with a view to its further destruction, and thus to render Sherman's position still more difficult. We shall not be surprised, however, to hear, at any time, of the capture of Chattanooga, or its evacuation by the enemy.

In proportion as Hood advances, the distance of wagoning his supplies will increase. But, if for that cause, or through the enterprise of Sherman, he should have to abandon his rear, he has fortunately advanced far enough to secure himself in front. At Dalton commences the railroad that leads to Knoxville, leaving Chattanooga to the left. At the distance of 27 miles it passes Cleaveland in East Tennessee, and 73 miles more bring us to Knoxville. The corn crop in East Tennessee is said to be truly astonishing this year, and other supplies in proportion. One end of the road into this region is in Hood's hand, and the whole of it is open to him; so that even in the event of ill-fortune he cannot be cut off from supplies or support.

From this view of the subject the state of the campaign in Georgia is seen to be exceedingly favorable and promising to our cause. Hood has planned sagaciously, and thus far he has executed courageously and with admirable skill and success. His adversary has been thus placed in a situation of extreme danger and embarrassment, from which it appears impossible for him to extricate himself without large loss. By the ingenious process, not of driving, but of drawing, Hood seems likely to expel Sherman from Georgia. We trust he may be able to make him thus follow off of Tennessee, also, and Kentucky. It matters not which goes in front, provided Sherman be made to go out.—*Rich'd Sentinel.*

Hood and Sherman.—The railroad from Atlanta to Chattanooga, called the Western and Atlantic railroad, being at present the seat of important operations, it may be pleasing to the reader to have the several points upon it located. The road runs nearly north; its whole length is 138 miles. Beginning at Atlanta and proceeding to Chattanooga, the following is the order in which the stations occur, the figures annexed to each signifying the distance from Atlanta: Atlanta, Vinings 8, Ruff's —, Marietta 20, Big Shanty 25, Ackworth 35, Allatoona 40, Etowah 43, Cartersville 47, Rogers 49, Cass 52, Kingston 59, Adamsville 69, Calhoun 78, Resaca 84, Tilton 91, Dalton 100, Tunnel Hill 107, Catoosa —, Ringgold 115, Johnson 120, Chickamauga 128, Boyce 133, Chattanooga 138.—*Ib.*

Peace.—A peace address, signed by three hundred thousand persons, has been transmitted from England to Gov. Seymour, to be placed before the American people. The signatures were obtained within three weeks and embrace every class. The Clergy of all denominations have supported it, and especially the Catholic priesthood.

Confederate Congress.—The next session of the Confederate Congress will commence on the 7th of November next.

WAR NEWS.

Southwestern Virginia.—The following is Gen. Vaughn's official dispatch:

"NEAR BLUE SPRING, Oct. 12.—I met the enemy this morning at Greeneville, killed and wounded many, captured two stands of regimental colors, together with many horses and small arms, and some prisoners. My loss slight. I regret to say that Col Rowan of the 72d Tennessee regiment, is mortally wounded. I am now pursuing. 'J C. VAUGHN, Brig. Gen.'"

Additional information was received last evening at the War Department to the effect that, on the 17th, Lieut. Haynds, of the same command, attacked the enemy at Mossy Creek, near Strawberry Plains, killing thirteen and taking a number of prisoners.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Missouri.—St. Louis papers declare that affairs in Missouri are much worse than they have been at any time since the beginning of the war, and some of them even go so far as to advise the abandonment of Arkansas in order to save Missouri. A number of partisan chiefs have joined Price, who is said to have 15,000 cavalry and 19 pieces of artillery. His men are clad in new uniforms, and are constantly replacing their worn out horses with fresh ones. Both men and horses are laden with booty. No wonder the journals of St. Louis think matters look gloomy and are disposed to believe that Stanton's encouraging despatches are lies dished up for electioneering purposes.

Richmond Examiner.

Yankee Demonstration towards Weldon.—On Sunday last a body of yankee infantry at least 1000 strong, with several pieces of artillery, advanced from Suffolk towards Weldon and drove in our cavalry pickets near Blackwater or Franklin. Advancing a few miles further they discovered a force of our infantry in their front, commanded by Col. Armistead, and beat a hasty retreat back to Suffolk. In the skirmishing which occurred on their advance we lost one man killed and two or three wounded, belonging to Captain Tate's company 6th cavalry.—*Golds. Journal.*

Norfolk Items.—We referred yesterday to information received direct from Norfolk in regard to the fleet now fitting out for the capture of the forts below Wilmington. We should have added that the fleet consists of the iron frigate Ironsides which was stationed for some time at Charleston; the new iron clad ship of the line Dictator, whose armament is of the heaviest calibre and greatest range (some of her guns are said to throw shell within a fraction of six miles;) two monitors and an immense number of wooden vessels of war, ammunition and picket boats etc. Our informant was a young gentleman, one of the party who arrived in this city, after an arduous journey, on Saturday night last. Himself and party lay four days and nights in the woods, afraid to venture out, so active were the enemy's efforts to intercept them. During this time they were fed by an old lady in the neighborhood. The most important item brought by this young gentleman relates to the effect produced in Norfolk by the recent yankee order banishing all youths over sixteen who refuse to take the oath. Nearly all the boys had fled to the woods, and are now beyond the reach of the enemy or have been caught and carried back. Of course the sentence of banishment does not contemplate transportation into the Confederate lines, for the yankees know too well what would be the result of such management as that. Most of the young men who reached this city on Saturday have already joined Norfolk companies, and the remainder will soon follow their example. In reply to a request that he would tell us the exact state of things in Norfolk, our informant exclaimed, "That is impossible. Imagine yourself in Africa, in the midst of negro savages, and you may form some idea of what we have had to endure in Norfolk."

Rich'd Examiner.

Our Army.—The ranks in General Lee's army are rapidly filling up, and the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, depleted by many battles, are assuming their former proportions. At dress parade, on Sunday last, a Virginia regiment, which had inscribed on its battle flag the names of our earliest battles, turned out eleven hundred muskets, and one of our smallest divisions numbered seven thousand effective men.

Richmond Dispatch, 20th.

General Braxton Bragg.—The removal of Gen. Bragg from Richmond is not permanent. He has been ordered off only temporarily to take charge of an important Southern military post. Gen. Bragg's office in this city will remain open.

Richmond Dispatch.

Mosby in Maryland.—Mosby is represented by yankee papers as having burned Poolesville, Md. His cavalry is reported as playing havoc among the barns and stables in their path.

Yellow Fever.—To-day is the 20th of October. The weather is cool and pleasant—too cool for the propagation of Yellow Fever of which no case has been reported as occurring since Friday. We think all who have left and who have any business to do, or duties to discharge here, might as well come along. We can see no risk that they will run by doing so. There is no fever here. Not even a sporadic case.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Camp Stokes.—Maj. Jesse R. McLean has been in town to-day, and we learn that Camp Vance has been broken up and the men brought here. He has located the new camp one and a half miles north west of this place. It is called Camp Stokes in honor of Col. Montford Stokes, who lost his life at the heard of the First regiment from this State in one of the bloody battles around Richmond. Maj. McLean will take charge of this Camp. He has the reputation of being an able, efficient and courteous officer.—*Greensboro' Citizen.*

Salisbury.—Major James C. Holmes of Sampson County having been retired from the 30th Regiment N. C. Troops for permanent disability, has been ordered to assume command of the post at Salisbury.—*Ral. Conservative.*

Non-Taxable Bonds.—Mr. Tr

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

THE NEWS.—This morning's news by mail and telegraph is highly interesting, and, with the exception of the defeat in the Valley, satisfactory.

CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.—This morning's mail brought us the resolutions of this body, which we hasten to copy, without having time to read them deliberately. We trust that the measures which they propose will realize all the benefits anticipated by the patriotic projectors.

RAILROAD TO GREENSBOROUGH.—We have great pleasure in publishing the following letter from Greensborough. The people of this place have never lost sight of the idea of the extension of their Coal Fields railroad from its present terminus at Egypt to the North Carolina railroad. There have been preferences for one or another point, but they were of small importance compared with the great desire to make the connection *somewhere*. The very liberal proposition of Gov. Morehead will doubtless settle all doubts upon that question.

It may be said that the iron cannot be had. That is not so certain. Perhaps by the time the road can be graded the iron may be made upon Deep river.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Oct. 20, 1864.

E. J. Hale & Sons:—In speaking with some friends this evening in regard to a Railroad connection of Greensboro' with Fayetteville, thereby making a direct line to Richmond from your town, one gentleman present assured me he would subscribe one tenth of the capital necessary to build said Railroad. That gentleman was Gov. Morehead. The *Lacking* Link is only 50 miles, and ought to be built, and connect with the Piedmont Railroad. If the Fayetteville people would start the ball *I think* it could be immediately put through.

In regard to the Chatham Coalfields railroad, we copy the following interesting paragraphs from the Raleigh Conservative of the 22d:—

"Simultaneously with the movement of constructing this road at an early day, a large company has been recently formed with a capital of $1,000,000, composed of some of the most enterprising men in the State, who will bring their energies at once to the development of the rich coal and iron ore found in that region. An important factory, too, in which the Confederacy is interested, we learn will be removed to that point. The completion of the Chatham road, therefore, will form a new era in the history of the State, will call together at that point a vast amount of capital, mechanical skill and labor, and will open up other lines of communication converging there, which must diffuse its benefits throughout the country. Already schemes are on foot for extending lines of railroad South which must prove of vast benefit to the country, during and after the war.

"Great energy is being manifested in the early completion of the road. Its success thus far is due much to the public spirit and untiring energy of our fellow citizen Kemp P. Battle, Esq., the President of the road. Let the road be speedily completed."

SUPPOSED CAPTURE OF A YANKEE STEAMER.—The New York papers have given up all hope of the safety of the Steamer Roanoke, which sailed from Havana for New York some weeks ago and has not since been heard of. They say that a number of passengers got on board at Havana who were believed to be rebels, and that their intention was to capture the steamer and arm her for a "pirate," that is, a rebel cruizar, for which purpose it is said another vessel was to meet her at sea with the necessary arms, ammunition, &c.

The Roanoke will be remembered as one of the fine steamers that formerly plied between New York and Norfolk, on the sea route. She was built in 1851, length 220 feet, tonnage 1,071 tons, had two engines and new boilers put in in 1859, and during the late summer had been thoroughly repaired. She is a very fine and fast ship, and if she has really been captured, will give the yankees trouble.

This morning's dispatches prove that the supposition was correct, except that the ship was burned, and the captors arrested by the English authorities. No doubt they will be visited with the utmost vengeance of that government, if it can be made to appear that they have committed any offence against its sovereignty, upon which point the account is not sufficiently particular to justify a conclusion. As the ship sailed from Havana, a Spanish port, the armed expedition was no offence against England, though perhaps the burning near Bermuda was. The case of the Chesapeake differed from this, the passengers having sailed from New York, and when they took the captured vessel into Halifax she was delivered up to her original owners but the captors were released by the British authorities.

ABSENTEEISM FROM THE ARMY.—Our readers may recollect that we suggested that President Davis had been incorrectly reported at Macon, Geo., where he was represented as having said that two-thirds of the men in the army were absent from their posts. We now learn from one of the Macon papers that President Davis said that not more than one-third of the men fit for duty between the ages of 18 and 45 are in the field. This is no doubt true, and was ascertained by the President from the statistics collected by the various Enrolling Officers throughout the Confederacy. It is a very different statement from that attributed to the President; and is altogether encouraging at home and discouraging to the enemy. His remark as reported was capable of a misconstruction, which no doubt the enemy placed upon it, unfavorable to our cause. But when the enemy learns from the highest authority that we have a reserve of two-thirds of all our fighting men, many of whom have never yet been placed in the field, he may dismiss his notion that we are nearly subjugated for want of men to fight the battle.

In connection with this subject we copy an interesting and important letter from Senator B. H. Hill of Georgia, to one of the Enrolling Officers of that State.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—Several papers are advocating the utterly inadmissible idea of conscribing slaves and putting them in the army as soldiers. We have not thought the proposition worthy of serious discussion. But an army officer suggests that there are thousands of soldiers kept out of the ranks, as cooks, teamsters, &c., whose places might with perfect propriety and great usefulness be filled by negroes. He informs us that one man in every ten is detailed to cook; and now that the army is lying in the trenches, these cooks are necessarily kept a mile or two in the rear. Out of 50,000 men, therefore, a small army of 5,000 are constantly in the rear, taking no part in the battle,—either the charge or the defence. It will be seen at a glance how greatly Gen. Lee's army, or the army of Tennessee, would be strengthened by substituting negroes as cooks. Then there are also hundreds, perhaps thousands, of teamsters. By all means let us have negroes for these employments, but not in the ranks. To the yankees let the *honor* belong exclusively, of making negroes fight their battles.

HOME GUARD OUTRAGE.—A lady writes us from a neighboring county, a communication complaining of the conduct of one of the Home Guards (whom she names) from another county. Instead of publishing it, we do what we hope will be better—send it to Gov. Vance.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.—About once a week on an average the Raleigh Standard congratulates itself upon the possession of superior wisdom and forecast as illustrated in the alleged fact that it and it's friends are in no wise responsible for the war which afflicts the people of North Carolina. All the blame is laid upon some poor devils whom it calls "originals," and abuses constantly and savagely for originating the war and shirking its dangers and hardships. Now, this is all gammon. Apart from its having educated its party friends in the doctrine of secession, the course of its Editor just before and in the State Convention which adopted the ordinance of secession, and its editorial pledge to sustain its Editor's Convention vote with the last man and the last dollar of North Carolina, the Standard and its friends—if the Standard's statements as to any public matter are worthy of belief—are *alone* responsible for the sufferings which we endure. Read the following editorial remarks

From the Raleigh Standard, Oct. 9, 1861.

"*We made the revolution*" say the ultra secessionists, "and *we alone have the right to conduct it.*" Is this so? Leaving out of view the action of the States which seceded first, and the proclamation of Lincoln, and looking alone to Virginia, and North Carolina, and Tennessee, and Arkansas, we ask *who made the revolution?* Not the secessionists, for they were in the minority until Lincoln's proclamation. According to this view *the old Union men made the revolution*, for the middle States, including North Carolina, which seceded in May, were not permitted to move *until the old Union men gave the word*. Everybody knows this to be so. What, then, becomes of this arrogant—this insulting claim which is made by a portion of the secessionists?"

Such were the Standard's words when the war was popular. Now, in the pinch, it falters, and follows or leads its brother fire-eater Mr. Boyce in ruinous "peace" projects. Both might learn a lesson from the stern old soldier who stood by the Union to its last gasp, but who now leads our gallant "tar-heel" regiments in the Valley of Virginia. During one of the battles in the Wilderness a South Carolina regiment faltered. He rode to their head, and cried out at the top of his voice: "Boys, you got us into this d—d scrape, and by ——, you shall help us out. Charge!" It is said that the effect was instant and the victory was won. If the General only had a chance to re-inspire these two faltering "secesh" at home!

SPECIE.—A week ago we referred to a communication complaining that certain physicians in a neighboring county required payment in specie for their services; in reference to which we took occasion to say, "that we think all buying and selling for specie injurious to the cause of the Confederacy. Its tendency is to discredit the currency, and whatever does that weakens the arm of government. Thus thinking, we have constantly refused either to receive or pay specie for anything, except where we had to purchase it to send out of the country for type, &c."

Upon which the Raleigh Standard remarks:—

"The Observer touches the subject with much delicacy. It thinks "all buying and selling for specie injurious to the cause of the Confederacy." Is that all? Is the man who ignores or rejects the Confederate currency not more censurable than the Observer supposes? Such a man, according to that paper, only pursues an "injurious" course. If the Observer could fasten such an offence upon us, or upon any of our friends, it would ring with the charge that we were false to the country and traitors of the blackest dye. We think it more than probable that the Physicians referred to belong to the Observer's party."

The difference between the Standard and the Observer is, that the latter thinks it a very grave fault to "injure the cause of the Confederacy, to discredit its currency and to weaken the arm of government." When we said that, we thought we were saying something very severe, something that we would not have said of us, truly, for any consideration. But the Standard asks, "Is that all?"

We know nothing of any "party" to which the Physicians belong. We do not even know their names; nor do we know to what "party" the gentleman belongs who wrote to us about them.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.—A letter from an officer in this gallant Brigade, dated near Richmond, October 19th, advises us that its address is now Richmond instead of Petersburg, and adds:—

"We are now well provided and in good spirits, and hope all our friends in North Carolina are as confident and hopeful as we."

Yes, the *friends* of the Brigade and of the army are confident and hopeful; but in their number is not included the correspondent of the Raleigh Standard who writes to that paper from Wilmington the shameful libel that "Patriotism is dead or breathing its last gasp in the shattered ranks of our glorious army." The "glorious army" tells a different story, especially when it meets the enemy, as Clingman's brigade has so often done.

PRESS DISPATCHES.—It is quite probable that the whole system by which the newspaper Association has been furnished with the news by telegraph will be broken up. It has been indifferently managed—a sort of necessary nuisance—but was far better than nothing, to which condition we seem about to be reduced. The trouble grows principally out of the formation of a new Press Association by four of the Daily papers at Richmond, who were disgusted with the oftimes senseless and still oftener unreliable dispatches furnished to the Association. And this new Association was availed of by those who have the possession and management of the "Washington and New Orleans Telegraph line," to raise prices seven fold, so that what now costs less than $3000 would cost about $20,000. The result will be, we apprehend, that scarcely any papers in the Confederacy can afford to pay such sums, and we will all be thrown back upon the mails; and as to what they are, we have almost daily and annoying experience.

If there were any use in doing so, we might here express our regret that the proper owners of stock in the telegraph line have not taken steps to reclaim their property from the hands of the four persons who took possession of it soon after the war broke out, and have since managed it, doling out to the stockholders a beggarly 6 per cent. a year upon their investment. But there seems to be no use in complaining.

COLD.—We learn that ice was formed on Saturday night. Nearly the whole month has been cool, the coolest October that we remember. We hope this does not indicate a severe winter.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following articles for the Hospital at Washington, N. C., viz: 600 yards of sheeting from Mr J. H. Hall at less than half the market value; 10 pieces do. from Proprietors of Fayetteville Mills at do. Also a donation of 250 yds. sheeting from Proprietors of Rockfish Factory; 380 yds from Proprietors of Blount's Creek do; Mrs J D Williams 1 piece sheeting; T S Lutterloh 6 bunches cotton yarn and 1 bbl lime; Wm McIntyre 1 doz knives and forks and $20; J A Pemberton 10 lbs black pepper; Dr Martine a handsome lot of tin ware; N A Stedman package snuff; Mrs E J Hale $100; Mrs Sarah Moore $20; Mrs Gee dried fruit, hops and $10; Miss M H Pearce pickles and wine; Mrs Troy 6 prs woolen socks; A Lady $5, hops, old linen catsup and wine.

Further contributions of pickles, catsup, wine or other delicacies, old linen, socks and beeswax are solicited—they may be sent to the store of Mr J H Hall.

Governors, Vance and Smith.—These distinguished gentlemen reached here yesterday on their return from the Convention of Governors. They were both apparently hopeful. Gov. Vance said things are encouraging in Georgia; that Gen. Hood has taken 12,000 prisoners since he commenced his move in Sherman's rear.—*Greensboro' Citizen, 22d.*

BATTLES IN THE VALLEY.

There was a great interest felt yesterday to hear from the Valley, as rumors of a serious disaster to our troops were prevalent on the streets.

We learn from a gentleman, who left Staunton yesterday morning, and who had conversed with officers wounded in the battle, that on Wednesday, the 19th, Gen. Early attacked the enemy at Cedar Creek, 2½ miles North of Strasburg. He completely routed the 8th and 19th Army Corps, and drove them through Middletown, 5 miles North of Strasburg, capturing all of their guns, 1300 prisoners, camp equipage, etc.

The enemy were then reinforced by the 6th corps, when Early fell back to Mount Jackson, 24 miles South of Strasburg, bringing off with him the 1300 prisoners. He brought off his own artillery, though it is believed he abandoned that captured from the enemy.

So far from sustaining a reverse, he routed two army corps, and only fell back when the enemy were reinforced by a full corps of fresh men.

The enemy are reported to have suffered very heavily in killed and wounded, while our loss is reported to have been small. The enemy did not attempt to follow when our troops fell back. Orders were received last night to have transportation at Staunton this morning for 1300 yankee prisoners, to be forwarded South.

Later.—Since writing the above, official dispatches have been received, which state that Gen. Early attacked Sheridan's camp on Cedar Creek, before day on the 19th, and surprised and routed the 8th and 19th corps, and drove the 6th corps beyond Middletown, capturing 18 pieces of artillery and 1300 prisoners, which were safely brought off; but the enemy subsequently made a stand, and in turn attacked Gen. Early, causing his line to give way. On the retreat the enemy captured 30 pieces of artillery. Our net loss was 23 pieces of artillery and some wagons and ambulances. Our loss in killed and wounded was less than 1000. Our loss in prisoners is thought to be small.

The enemy's infantry is reported to be very badly demoralized. He did not pursue. His loss was very severe.

Gen. Ramseur was seriously wounded, while acting with gallantry, and was captured by the enemy.

[There appears to be some discrepancy relative to the number of cannon lost. If we captured 18 and lost 30, the net loss would be 12. The artillery, we understand, was captured by the enemy's cavalry.]

Richmond Sentinel, 22d

We are not much discouraged at this. The enemy's loss in men is far greater than our own. We have, it is true, lost 23 pieces of cannon *net;* that is to say, we retain eleven pieces which we captured. The enemy is badly crippled, for he could not pursue our retreat—and Middletown is very far down the Valley—near to Winchester. The loss in cannon is easily replaced, and our army will soon be ready *to attack* again.—*Rich. Examiner, 22d.*

Passengers by last evening's Central train report that the prisoners (thirteen hundred) were to arrive in Staunton last night.

It is said that the loss of artillery occurred from the guns getting crowded together in the streets of Strasburg, and before they could be extricated the enemy's cavalry came up and captured them. It is reported, however, that Early subsequently recovered some of the lost artillery, returning and bringing it off in the night.

Be it as it may, with the exception of the loss of the artillery, we are the victors. The flower of the Federal cavalry being in Sheridan's command, he is able to overcome our cavalry and use his horsemen for flanking purposes. This is said to be the cause of our disaster. Early's forces are now in good condition, and are not unprepared to meet any attack which Sheridan may make.—*Rich'd Dispatch, 22d.*

Hood's Movements.—The greater part of Sherman's army has been drawn from Atlanta, and is now at Chattanooga and Bridgeport. It is divided, with our army between its dissevered sections, and the Railroad destroyed by which they could re-unite. 8000 are at Atlanta, 5000 at Cartersville, and 2000 at the Etowah. Thomas has 12,000 at Bridgeport, and there are 23,000 at Chattanooga.

Should our army reach Middle Tennessee, it will find a great abundance of provisions. The crops are said never to have been finer in that naturally rich and beautiful section. It is there, we judge, that Gen. Hood is aiming to make his stand, to cut off Sherman's railroad communication, as at any point south of it he would fall for want of subsistence.

We expect that our army will pass by Chattanooga without attempting to carry it by storm, as the enemy can be compelled to evacuate it by simply cutting off its Northern communications. The plan is to drive or draw Sherman out of Georgia and Chattanooga by merely flanking him. This can be done without a fight: and, therefore, Hood is running away from Sherman as fast as he can, and will likely avoid a battle with the forces sent to confront him, if possible. He can achieve a bloodless and decided victory over Sherman by, to use his own expressive language, "fastening his claws upon the railroad in his rear and keeping them there."

Augusta Caronicle, 20th.

Northern News.—The Richmond papers of the 22d have yankee news of the 19th inst.

The yankees are again in communication with Sherman, who telegraphs from Snip Gap on the 16th, that no raid day took that place, capturing part of the 24th North Carolina, [which is at Petersburg, Va.] Gen. Schofield telegraphs from Chattanooga on the 17th that Hood's Army left Lafayette, going South, that morning. The capture of Dalton is admitted, but Hood is said to have retired from Resaca after demanding its surrender. Sherman is skirmishing with the rear of Hood's retreating army. The yankee army in the field and the corps in Atlanta are said to have abundant supplies.

The "Peace Convention" met in Chicago on the 18th instant. Alexander Long, of Ohio, is talked of as candidate for President and Singleton as Vice President.

A telegram, dated St. Louis the 18th, gives the following as the latest news from General Price's movements in Missouri: Price's headquarters are reported to be at Lexington. General Curtis drove the rebels out of Independence on Sunday, and his advance, at last accounts, was fifteen miles this side.

A thousand or twelve hundred guerrillas, under Hinds, are reported to have concentrated near Brandenburg, in Kentucky, and some of them had gone into the town and made extensive reprisals on the Unionist citizens.

It was reported at Memphis on Sunday evening that General Forrest, at the head of a strong body of cavalry, was but a short distance from that city. Much excitement prevailed in consequence.

Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, who left his command in front of Richmond, a few days since, on account of an attack of malarial fever, died at Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Returns from 66 counties in Pennsylvania show a Democratic gain of 14,600 on the vote of last year, when the Republicans elected the Governor by 15,300.

Foreign news is to the 9th. A new French Minister has been appointed to Washington in place of M. Mercier, who will go to Madrid.

The French and Italian governments have agreed upon the removal of the Italian capital from Turin to Florence, and the withdrawal of French troops from Rome—which is not acceptable to the Pope, who threatens to call for the protection of some other Catholic power.

Filling up the Ranks.—A late order, issued from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, orders the chiefs of the Nitre Bureau to turn over, without delay, *one-fifth* of all the force employed in their respective bureaux, including contractors and other employees. This order will put into the field almost as many men, if not more, than were procured by the revocation of details of producers—the whole number of men who have been detailed as farmers on this side of the Mississippi river being *four thousand four hundred and eighty-five.*

Richmond Despatch, 22d.

Yankee Deserters.—Deserters in large numbers continue to come within our lines from Grant's army. They are sent to their homes immediately. Among those coming in night before last was a very intelligent Englishman, who had been in the Federal army four months. He said there were no troops at City Point but negroes. That a large number of Grant's veterans had gone home, their terms of enlistment having expired; and their places filled by raw recruits who were sent forth to the front. It was believed among the men that Grant contemplated an advance this week, and many of them were deserting to escape the expected fight.

Richmond Sentinel, 22d.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Further Particulars of the Fight in the Valley.—CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 22.—But few additional particulars of the Valley fight have been received. Our army fell back to New Market, but was not pursued. Maj. Gen. Ramseur's wound was in the bowels, and is supposed to be mortal. Brig. Gen. Battle (Ala.) was wounded in leg, and arrived here this morning. Brig. Gen. Conner (S. C.) was wounded in leg.

From the Georgia Armies.—MOBILE, Oct. 22.—The press agent at Tuscumbia reports a flag of truce yesterday at Decatur. The yankee officers said that Hood is beating Sherman at his own flanking game. It is reported that our forces hold Rome, Dalton, Kingston, Resaca and Missionary Ridge, and are advancing on Chattanooga, at which place the federals are concentrating by withdrawing all unimportant garrisons. Sherman's forces are on short rations.

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, Oct. 22.—This morning a yankee battery lately erected about 2 miles below Chaffin's opened on our fleet, and five men in the iron-clad Fredericksburg were very slightly wounded. Several iron-clads replied and silenced the battery.

Trans-Mississippi News.—MERIDIAN, Oct. 22.—Trans-Mississippi journals say that Gen. Standwatie attacked the enemy at Cabin Creek in the Choctaw Nation on the 19th, and after some fighting defeated them, capturing 250 wagons and 120 prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was 200; ours very slight.

The yellow fever prevails at Galveston and Houston, Texas.

The correspondence between our forces and the yankees at Brazos Island reveals the fact that Cortinas [the Mexican General] is a brigadier in the yankee service, and Eschalas is a Colonel.

Western Yankee News.—MOBILE, Oct. 22.—Nashville papers of the 17th and the Louisville Journal of the 18th report that rebel guerillas are overrunning Kentucky. Mr. Voorhies, [the distinguished Indiana Peace Democrat] is re-elected to Congress by 10,000 majority. 73 counties in Ohio give an abolition majority of 2,700.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Oct 22.—The Whig has the Baltimore Evening American of the 20th.

Sec'y Stanton's dispatches to Gen. Dix say that another great battle was fought on yesterday, 19th, at Cedar Creek, threatening at first to end in great disaster, but finally resulting in a victory for Sheridan, more splendid than any he had previously won. Many prisoners and 43 pieces of artillery were taken. The federal Gens. Wright, Ricketts and Grover were wounded, and Boswell killed. Sheridan's official report says his army was driven in confusion 4 miles, but he hastened from Winchester, took the affair in hand, formed new line of battle in time to repulse the enemy's attack, and then attacked and routed them. Darkness shut off greater results.

Telegrams from Chattanooga, 14th(?) say that Sherman was in pursuit of the rebels retreating via Bloomington valley, and claim that Roddy's rebel cavalry were routed at Rome on the 12th.

Thirty armed desperadoes from Canada, supposed in rebel employ, invaded St. Albans, Vermont, on the 19th, robbed the banks of large sums, and shot several citizens. Eight were subsequently captured and $50,000 recovered.

Passengers from Halifax confirm the report of the capture of the Roanoke by Confederates. She was taken to Bermuda, where passengers were landed. Braine then put to sea and burned the vessel off Bermuda. He and crew returned in boats and were arrested by British Authorities.

Forrest is raiding western Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Peace Convention favors Peace on the basis of sovereignty of the States, and calls for a Convention of the States to settle the difficulty.

Glasgow, Missouri, and its garrison have been captured by the rebel Shelby. The greatest excitement prevailed on the Kansas boarder, and Leavenworth is being fortified.

Gold 275 to 280. [Doubtless a mistake.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—Lincoln was serenaded on Wednesday night and made a speech in which he congratulated the people of Maryland on the extinction of slavery in that State. He alluded also to intimations that he would seize control of the government if defeated in the coming election, and declared that whoever was constitutionally chosen in November, should be duly installed in March. If the people should decidedly refuse to have immediate peace even at loss of the country and their liberties, he knew no power nor right to prevent them. He believed, however, resolved perseverence, consistency and liberty, and in office or out was resolved to stand by them. [Some words omitted or incorrectly transmitted have made nonsense of the last two sentences.]

By recent arrivals from Europe assurances have been rec'd at Washington from the highest sources that no vessels capable of belligerent service against the United States will be allowed to leave French ports for the Confederates.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—The New York Herald of the 21st contains no later news from Sherman. It says the latest official reports from Missouri locate the main rebel army still east of Black Water River. The Vermont raiders were arrested in Canada East, and the Gov'r Gen'l has assured the Governor of Vermont that he will respond to requisitions of the U. S. for delivery of the criminals. The outrage created great excitement in Vermont. The Herald has nothing else of interest.

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Pearson has called a special term of this Court, to be held on the 26th inst., to decide whether one who was under 50 when the military Bill passed, but has since arrived at that age, is bound to continue in the said service—and, also, whether a substitute, who was over 50 when put in, is bound to serve after the principal goes back to the army.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

North Carolina Volunteer Navy.—Our distinguished townsman, Governor Morehead, we are informed, has taken one quarter of a million of dollars in this new and promising enterprise. The object of this company is not only to cruise upon the enemy's merchantmen, and other trading vessels, but should peace be declared to engage in the carrying business.—*Greens. Citizen, 22d.*

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 21st inst., GEORGE E. BRUFF, aged 3 months, youngest son of R. W. and Jane O Bruff.

On Monday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., ANNA LEE, second daughter of J. M. and Mary Williams, aged 14 months.

On the 1st day of August 1864, at Point Lookout, in the 19th year of his age, Serg't FREDERICK NASH, second son of the late Rev Frederick Nash. His elder brother, Henry, died a year ago, from disease contracted in the army of the Confederacy, but he died at home, surrounded by friends and relatives and family.

At her residence, in the city of Raleigh, on the 12th October, Mrs. MARY SHEPARD, widow of the late Wm. Shepard, in the 93d year of her age.

Doorkeepership of the Senate.

THE undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of ASSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER to the Senate of North Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature. I have been in service, was wounded, and am now on light duty. If elected, I will do all I can to serve the Senate faithfully and acceptably.

J. H. LOODERMILK

Oct'r 24 78-3t

Stop the Horse Thief.

STOLEN from the residence of Mrs. Catharine McKay on Carver's Creek, on the night of the 22d inst., a BAY HORSE, 10 years old, about 15 hands high, right hind foot white, has a small scar on it, joining the hoof, black mane and tail, tail a little short; has a slight mark of the saddle on the right side of his back, the left eye a little affected at times. The horse is supposed to have been taken by a man and boy who were seen at Kingsbury on the evening of the same night, told that they lived in Fayetteville, and afterwards stated they lived in South Carolina.

The man is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark skin, and dark hair, dressed very neatly, had on a dark fur hat with a white feather in it.

The boy is very fair complected, fair hair; had on blue soldier's clothes, wore a rye straw hat with a black tassel on it.

Any information concerning the Horse will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address

M. J. McKAY, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct'r 24. 78-4t

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

THE MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS.

At a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Geo., on Monday the 17th inst., Gov. Smith presiding, after a full, free and harmonious consultation and interchange of counsel, the following among other views were expressed:

Resolved, That there is nothing in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace based on the independence of the Confederate States. And to give encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field, and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

Resolved, That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self-government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that the military forces of each should aid the others against invasion and subjugation, and for this purpose we will recommend to our several Legislatures to repeal all such laws as prohibit the Executives from sending their forces beyond their respective limits, in order that they may render temporary service wherever most urgently required.

Resolved, That whilst it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate forces, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able-bodied man, without exception, in any of its various departments, whose place can be filled by either disabled officers and soldiers, senior reserves or negroes, and dispense with the use of all provost and post guard, except in important cities, or localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads not in the immediate vicinity of the armies, as we consider these agents an unnecessary annoyance to good citizens and of no possible benefit to the country.

Resolved, That we recommend our respective Legislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and return to their commands of all deserters and stragglers from the Confederate armies or State troops, and that it be made the special duty, under appropriate penalties, of all civil and military officers, to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities all such delinquents.

And whereas, the public enemy having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able-bodied portion thereof, the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the true policy and obvious duty of all slave owners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms, and when they shall fail to do so that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty, and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war seems to justify a change of policy on our part: and whilst owners of slaves under the circumstances should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required.

Resolved, That the States have the right to export such productions and to import such supplies as may be necessary for State use, or for the comfort or support of their troops in service, upon any vessel or vessels owned or chartered by them; and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authorities upon such exports or imports by the States.

And lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow citizens, to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States or to perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency, President Davis, and also one each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be laid before their respective bodies.

Gen. Longstreet.—The Richmond papers of the 22d contains Gen. Longstreet's orders re-assuming the command of his corps, which has been under Gen. R. H. Anderson since Gen. L. was wounded. Gen. Anderson has been permanently assigned to the command of the corps lately commanded by Gen. Beauregard.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 24.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 5 50 Pork 2 50. Lard 5 00 to 6 00
Beef 1 00 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 4 25. Butter 6 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 62½ Coffee 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—30 00 to 40 00 per bunch
Copperas, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 00 per lb.
Extract Logwood 10 00 per lb, retail
Flour—Super, $240, Family, $2 75
Grain—Corn $20. Wheat $35 00. Rye $20. Oats $10 Peas 15 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 4 00 to 5 00, country made 3 50.
Fodder, new, $7 to $8, Old $10. Hay $6 50 to $8.
Shucks 6 50.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Green Apples 12 00 to 15 00 per bushel.
Eggs 2 50 to 3 00 per dozen.
Leather—Upper 25 00, Sole 20 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $50 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $50 00.
Molasses, country made, 12 50 to 15 00.
Rice 60 by cask
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 10 00.
Soda 5 50 per lb per keg, 7 00 retail.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.
Nails 3 00 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 25 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $10 to $15 bush; sweet $8.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 3 52 to 3 50.
Salt 40 00 to 45 00 per bushel
Tallow 4 00 Wool $6 to $7.

Non-Taxable Bonds.

500 Million Loan.—Sale Continued.

NUMEROUS applications having been made at the established price of $135 and interest, under circumstances that entitle them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale until further notice.

AUG. W. STEEL.

Ag't for sale of Confederate Bonds

Fayetteville, Oct. 22. 78-1m

Office Post Quartermaster,
4th Congressional District N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct 21, 1864

Notice to Farmers and Tithe Agents.

THE Tithe Agents will receive the Long Forage and give receipts when they address their corn. Any Farmer who does not make 200 bushels of corn does not pay either corn or fodder from said 200 bushels. But if a person makes 200 bushels they then pay tithes on the whole account, but the same Farmers must appear before the Assessors to make oath that they do not make more than 200 bushels.

J. M. McGOWAN,
Capt. and Post Q. M.

78-2t*2

Intelligencer, Presbyterian and Wil Journal copy 2 times and send bill to Capt McG.

MOORE & CASHWELL, Fayetteville, N. C

OIL! OIL!!

WE are now extensively engaged in the manufacture of a very superior article of LUBRICATING OIL. This Oil is made from Resin, but by an *entirely new process*, and so far surpasses the vegetable oils heretofore made in this country, that good judges have pronounced it almost, if not quite, equal, for lubricating purposes, to the best Train Oil.

It has been largely used by the Railroads in Virginia and North Carolina and fully answers all the purposes of the most expensive oils heretofore used. *Wherever it has been tried it has given complete satisfaction*, and has, permanently, taken the place of all other Lubricators.

IT IS THE VERY BEST VEGETABLE OIL MADE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

We have now on hand, which we offer *at a very low price*,

575 Bbls. Lubricating Oil.
75 do Tanners' Oil.
50 do Painting Oil.

We are making about sixty barrels a week, and sell oil orders from Railroads, Foundries, Factories and individuals.

MOORE & CASHWELL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct'r 20. 78-2m

Doorkeepership of the Commons.

THE undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons of North Carolina, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected, I will spare no pains nor efforts to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now detailed for light work.

MERRILL P. BECK.

Oct'r 14, 1864. 78-3t

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY next the 27th inst.,
1 Melodeon;
50 pr. Strong English Shoes;
1 Feather Bed Pillow and Bolster;
1 Pair Saddle Bags;
30 Bushels Salt, made 3 years.
Oct'r 24 1t

Beaver Creek Factory }
Oct. 15, 1864 }

MR. HENRY E. COLTON: Dear Sir:—A few weeks ago, being anxious to test your Oil, I ordered a barrel from you. At that time the water in our Pond being very low we were compelled to throw off a portion of our machinery in order to get up speed on our Looms. I then introduced your oil without knowing the result until to day; when I returned home I found the water in our pond two inches lower than the time referred to above. I asked what machinery had been stopped, and being informed none, I was surprised and can account for it in no other way than the change in Lubricating Oil. The machinery stopped the time referred to above was 4 Spinning Frames and 3 Dressing Frames. The oil used was Lard and Spirits Turpentine.

Truly yours, H. G. HALL

P. S. I make this statement from the fact that I have been prejudiced against your oil. I cannot say whether it is better than the Peanut Oil but this much I can say, I advise all persons to try it and especially those using Lard and Spirits Turpentine. H. G. H.

We are now prepared to furnish the Improved Oil as above and guarantee it to be equal if not superior to any Lubricating Oil in the South.

HENRY E COLTON, Agt. F. K. Co

Headquarters Clingman's Brigade, }
Near Combs's Mill, Oct. 19, 1864. }

Notice to Absentees.

ALL officers and men of this Brigade whose leaves and furloughs have expired or who are otherwise absent without proper authority, are most earnestly called upon to return without delay to their respective Regiments. Should this call not be promptly complied with, immediate steps will be taken to have all who come under its terms arrested and brought back.

The Brigade, depleted by many battles, is fast filling up, and if this call be promptly complied with will soon assume its former proportions.

By command of
Col H. McKETHAN, Comd'g Brigade.
78-4t EDWARD WHITE, A. A. Gen.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend, for the purpose of receiving the Confederate Tax due on property not employed in Agriculture, in the 24th Collection District, at

White Oak on the	21st	November;
Beaver Dam	22d	"
Reeves's	23d	"
Mount Zion	24th	"
Colly	25th	"
French's Creek	28th	"
Carver's Creek	29th	"
Pine Log	30th	"
Brown Marsh	1st	December;
Bryant Swamp	5th	"
Hollow	6th	"
Elizabeth Town	7th and 8th	"

All tax payers in the District are required to pay their taxes at some one of the above appointments, or tax per centum will be added thereto.

Distillers will render account at above appointments of number of gallons distilled.

R. M. DEVANE, Col'r Dist No 24.

Elizabeth Town, Oct 20, 1864. 78-2pd

Card Notice.

THERE is now ready to be issued from this Department to the different counties in the State a lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at $22,50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

Oct. 20 78 6t

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th instant, a red mo-horned COW, with white face and legs; ear marks not recollected. Any information will be thankfully received and a liberal reward paid for her delivery to

WM. WILLETT,
Beaver Creek Factory, Cumberland Co.

Oct'r 21 1tpd

Negro Girl at Auction.

ON Saturday the 29th inst., will be sold at Auction, 1 NEGRO GIRL, 18 years of age, a first-rate seamstress and house servant.

DWELLING HOUSE in Lower Fayetteville, former

YANKEE OUTRAGES.

From the Richmond Examiner

If any of our countrymen has hitherto deluded himself with the idea that this present conflict is a "War," in the ordinary sense of that term; an appeal to wager of battle between two nations under the conditions recognized amongst civilized people, it is time at last to awaken from that delusion and to look the truth in the face. This is a war of *extirpation;*—not to subjugate, and reduce us to submission, but to destroy us and our children, and make our whole country *tabula rasa;* a new and virgin land to be occupied by enterprising settlers of the yankee nation. If any one has not yet fully pictured to his own mind what extirpation means, let him read the orders of Grant to Sheridan—that the whole Valley of the Shenandoah is to be made a "barren waste," deprived of all laborers who could plant or sow or plough, of all cattle and horses, and so condemned to depopulation by famine. Then, for commentary upon that order, let him visit the Valley itself, and see how the order has already begun to be carried out, though interrupted in one part by Gen. Early's last advance. Within a radius of ten miles around the little town of Harrisonburg are the still smoking ruins of twelve mills, which a few days ago were filled with wheat and flour—all destroyed, together with their contents. Within the same space are the charred cinders of about forty barns, all filled at this season with the wealth of the year's harvest. Almost all the cattle are driven off down the Valley, and those that could not be driven fast enough were shot down—their carrion lies now in the fields. All the negroes that could be gathered up in the rather hasty retreat of Sheridan are also carried away. The poultry-yards and meat-houses have been stripped bare, and around the extinguished fires of yankee camps the feathers of innumerable hens and chickens show what high feasting was held there before the Confederate soldiers were upon them. The stores in the village are shut up, and people move silently and gloomily along the street.

It is intended as a sample and foretaste of what is in store not for the Valley only, but for all the rest of the Confederacy; and yankee officers in conversation with ladies of that district (they love to frighten women) so explained the matter—"It is a pity, madam, but our painful duty;" or as a New York correspondent well canta—"The scene was indeed a very sadtening but a very necessary one." And another journal of that city, not thinking it worth while to cant about it, declares that Grant is resolved "to have done with all that foolery"—namely, the foolery of leaving any human food in the Valley of Virginia. This last authority is right, in discarding the cant and expressing coldly and hardly what he knows to be the dearest thought of the people he writes for; namely, that the South having sinned against the majesty of the yankee nation, is to be made like unto the Cities of the Plain.

The leading iden amongst that singu'ar nation at present is, that it is bound to be a conquering military race; and so it mimicks all "strong" actions that have characterized such races in history. It is charmed with the imputation of being "Vandals" which our people sometimes apply by way of reproach, little thinking it is received as a compliment. To be sure they are Vandals, and Huns too, and Visigoths: and whatever those amiable conquerors did *they* can do better and more completely. But above all things they keep before them as a model certain transactions in English history. Unable to imitate the good qualities of the English, their political wisdom and forecasting statesmanship, they have found at least one quality in which they flatter themselves they can do honor to their breeding. England has been most ferocious and unsparing in "crushing" insurrections. Ferocity and brutality are somewhat vulgar qualities; but they belong to a strong and conquering nation, and are easily imitated, or even improved upon by so ingenious a people as the Yankees. King William the Conqueror, once so "crushed" a rebellion of Saxons in the North of England that from the Tyne to the Humber neither man nor beast was left alive. The British in India also have left some valuable lessons in crushing, which zealous imitators can turn to account, especially when they devastated the plain of Cabul, burned up the crops and cut down all the fruit trees and vineyards. But their doings in Ireland; at several periods, form perhaps the most perfect exemplar. The gentle poet, Edmund Spenser, in his *"View of the State of Ireland,"* in the latter years of the sixteenth century, has left some valuable hints:—perhaps it may be interesting to see, presented in his vivid language, how such things are done. Speaking of the war then lately finished in Munster, he stays:—'Notwithstanding that the same was a most rich and plentiful country, full of corn and cattle, that you should have thought they would have been able to stand long, yet ere one year and a half, they were brought to such wretchedness that any stony heart would have rued the same. Out of every corner of the woods and glens they came creeping forth upon their hands, for their legs would not bear them: they looked like anatomies of death: they spake like ghosts crying out of their graves: they did eat the dead carrions, happy when they could find them, yea, and one another soon after, insomuch that the very carcases they spared not to scrape out of their graves; and if they found a plat of water-cresses or shamrocks, there they flocked as to a feast for the time;—that in a short space there were none almost left, and a most populous and plentiful country suddenly left void of man and beast." And the same tender poet having shown how admirably that system had worked so lately, goes on to recommend the same in the then present troubles. He says, "The end will, I assure me, be very short, and much sooner than can be hoped for, although there should none of them fall by the sword nor be slain by the soldier, yet thus being kept from manurance, and their cattle from running abroad by this hard restraint, they would quickly consume themselves and devour one another."

Our enemies have of course studied the history of these transactions; and in dealing with us they even imagine that there are certain elements and agencies which can be used to deepen the horror of the picture, and produce a scene of desolation and woe yet unexampled on earth.

Such, then, is the meaning of extermination, as it has already been commenced for the Valley of Virginia, and is intended to extend over all the land. Fire, Famine and Slaughter, until the last Southern man disappears—this is the doom pronounced against us all by the rulers of the yankee nation. They do not want submission: they will take care that we shall not submit; and are using every means of ensuring our resistance to the very last—in which last design indeed they will succeed beyond their warmest hopes.

For we have no fear that this hideous view of the horrors of extirpation will frighten our countrymen: it is not for that we present the picture; it is to kindle to a yet intenser flame the pride and passion which in every well descended race of men is sure to blaze all the higher at the bare thought that any Power exists on earth which can dare to meditate such a doom for *them.* Thank God! our people have in their veins the kind of blood that *will* not sink, but rises higher for every blow and burns the hotter for every threat. It will do them no harm to think over this matter a little, and to remember that they are dealing with a people who make war not so much upon men as upon women and children; a people who gloat upon the thought of infants withering for lack of bread, and whole starving households crawling forth on their hands and knees in search of weeds or carrion to eat, until at last they all pine and whiten slowly into cold clay. This will not be forgotten the next time our soldiers meet those wretches in battle.

Death of Judge Donnell.—We are pained to announce the decease of the Hon. John R. Donnell, formerly of Newbern, which took place at his residence in this City on Saturday morning last. Judge Donnell had been in feeble health for some time past, and his decline was no doubt accelerated by the condition of the country, which had forced him from his home in Newbern.

John R. Donnell was elected by the General Assembly, when quite a young man, Solicitor for the Lenoir judicial circuit; and he was afterwards elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of law and equity—both of which offices he filled with credit to himself and to the State. For many years past he had given his attention to his farm and to the management of his estate.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Death of Judge Taney.—The venerable Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is dead.

Lime in Place of Bluestone.—B. W. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, says, according to a three years test, he has found Lime equally as good a preventive of Smut in wheat as bluestone. The mode of application is thus described: Swim your wheat and skim off all the grains that float, and then put out your wheat on the hard ground and sprinkle on the lime and stir with a rake until dry, which will be in a few minutes. One bushel of lime is sufficient for 20 bushels of wheat.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Sorgho Dye.—J. H. Kalb, writing to the Charleston Courier, remarks: "I am a new hand at sorgho syrup, never having made any before this year; therefore I cannot say anything as to the manufacture of either sugar or syrup, but I have accidentally made a discovery that may be of some value to the public. A few days ago I was boiling syrup, when I had one pot idle. I had water put in it, and sent to the field for a small armful of sorgho seed, just as it was cut off, and put it in the pot to see whether it would boil soft. To my great surprise, I found the water became very red, when a thought struck me that it might be used for dyeing, and I put a little wool in it. In about ten minutes I took it out, and found it to be of a beautiful brown color. Enclosed I send a sample, to let the public have the benefit of it, that other discoveries or experiments may be made."

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SONGS OF LOVE and LIBERTY, compiled by a North Carolina Lady. Contains a popular collection of Songs and Ballads. Price (per hundred $40) 75 cts.

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Wadesboro', W G Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McLin,
" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
July 12th, 1864. 65-tf

YANKEE DESPOTISM.

From the Richmond Examiner.

To speak candidly and unaffectedly, we do not think the People of the Confederate States would much relish life under Yankee government. If we should consent to reunite with that people now, we would find ourselves in a foreign country, and surrounded by foreign usages, which could hardly become pleasant to us till after long custom. What, for instance, should we think of a communication from the Adjutant General of General HARDEE, now commanding at Charleston, to the proprietor of the Mercury, ordering him to discontinue the publication of that journal and informing him that if he did not do so, he (General HARDEE) would let loose a mob upon his office? This is precisely what General Wallace, commanding in Baltimore, has done to a newspaper of that city called the *Post.* The *Post* had the imprudence, without leave, to reprint from Cincinnati journals some account of military riots at Cincinnati, as part of the current news of the day: whereupon the Editors received this Order:—

"HEAD'QRS &C., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.
"September 26, 1864.

"*Editors of Evening Post:*

"As the surest means of preventing your office being made the subject of violence, you will discontinue the publication of your paper, the Evening Post.

"By order of Major-General Wallace.

"OLIVER MATTHEWS,
"Captain and Assistant Adjutant General."

So that General Wallace, with his whole army corps at his back, confesses himself unable to save a newspaper office from destruction by a mob: and lest the said mob should not be thinking of such a thing, the Major-General commanding puts it into the mob's head.

This sort of procedure excites no surprise now in that Northern country, which, in fact, is the most surprising part of it. Such things happen every day. At Holiday Street Theatre, the other night, the actors were performing, as the New York News describes it, "an old and well known play," when in the midst of a scene several of the actors were arrested and dragged off the stage to prison by soldiers, on the charge of using "disloyal language," which it seems occurred in that play. The play is a comedy in which a Canadian goes to see his British relatives. He introduces himself by telling one 'Sir Charles' that he comes from America. "Then," says Sir Charles, "you must be a Yankee Doodle." "No," answers the other, "Thank God I am not a yankee!" The moment the obnoxious words are uttered by the poor painted and wigged player, rolling his eyes and thinking no harm—"Corporal of the Guard! arrest that man"—and he is handcuffed on the spot, disarmed of his tin sword, and carried off to the guard house. Many persons, we believe, go to the Theatre, in hopes of seeing some interlude of this sort, which is not in the bill; but for our own part, we do confess again that our people would not like it. To have Miss Katy Partington seized before the foot-lights and borne away by rude soldiers to the calaboose, as she sings some song which is supposed to reflect on the Confederate government, would make us feel too Austrian, too Russian, for our present tastes and habits. But it is not only words, sung or spoken, in a public place, which subject the Baltimore people to such attentions from the Major-General and his forces. If any girl wears a ribbon, whose color likes him not—or if any child is adorned with a rosette which does not please his critical eye, the offending girl or baby (together with the nurse of the latter) is at once had up before the Provost Marshal. The New York Daily News mentions another late incident; how that a certain man was "sentenced by a military commission to a year's imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas for having expressed the opinion that Mr. Lincoln would not be President two months longer; and moreover, that "one Southerner was equal to ten yankees,' or words to that effect." And we further find that a bookseller's store has been summarily shut up, and himself dragged before the Provost Marshal, "for selling a pamphlet called *Subgenation,* being an answer to *Miscegenation.*" What is most remarkable about all this is, that in New York or Boston citizens may, *as yet,* with impunity, sell and read such books, act and witness such plays, wear such colours, and express such opinions in newspapers—were it even the opinion that Lincoln will not be President after two months—as would in Baltimore form a crime worthy of the Dry Tortugas—just as plays are acted at Vienna which would not be suffered at Venice, or as a lady may in St. Petersburg wear a shawl which, if she dared to wear in Warsaw, it would be torn from her shoulders by the police, who would also lodge her in the dungeons of the fortress to await judgment for her crime. But observe that this distinction is entirely at the discretion of the military authorities. At Warsaw and Baltimore they are a little more stringent; a little more relaxed at St. Petersburg and New York. But the very same *regime* is applicable at any time at all parts of the dominions of either Abraham or of Alexander, as military or political necessity may demand.

We are aware that it is now a point of pride with yankees that they live under a "strong government," a government both able and willing to do sterner and more rigorous acts than any decrepit monarch in the old world could venture upon: they mean to whip creation in dungeons also, and in tortures, but for us Virginians this is really being too Muscovite altogether. When we want to live under a government of this sort we will go to Warsaw at once. We will entrust our liberties to a hereditary Romanoff or Hapsburg-Lorraine: we will bring up our children as subjects of one of the decrepit monarchs, and in the fear and admonition of the Austrian police; but God save us from the "Land of the Free," and the Best Government the world ever saw!

Mr. Stanly on the Administration.—SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Edward Stanly, late Military Governor of North Carolina, publishes a letter favoring McClellan and opposing the emancipation policy of Lincoln's Administration. He expresses great kindness personally for the Administration.

LOST,

IN the town of Fayetteville, on Friday last, a small Leather POCKET BOOK, containing about three hundred dollars, more or less, thought to have been dropped at the Market House. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery to the undersigned, or left with E. J. Hale & Sons.

R. L. McDONALD,
Solemn Grove, Moore county.
Oct'r 5, 1864. 74-3t

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term A. D. 1863.

Isaac T. Williamson vs Mary Williamson.

Petition for Divorce.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Mary Williamson resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals herself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon her: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the said Defendant, Mary Williamson, be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D 1864, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the cause will be heard ex parte and a Decree rendered accordingly.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, N. C., the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1863.

75-6tpd] J. W. BAKER, Clerk.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A list of casualties in 54th Reg't N C Troops, in the engagements of 19th and 22d Sept, near Winchester, Va:

Field and Staff—Lt Col A Ellis, Comd'g. Killed: none. Wounded: Lt Col A Ellis, left arm shattered.

Co A, Lt H A Clements, Comd'g. Killed: none. Wounded: J F Hartly severe in leg; A Grubb arm amputated; Sol Phillips arm shattered; R A Williams mortally in back. Missing: T S Johnson.

B, Lieut M S Marler, Comd'g—Killed: Sol Ramsey. Wounded: Wm Bingham thigh broken; J M Boon severe in both legs; J Huffman painful in ankle; Jas Giles slight in hand; Jas Henline slight in breast; D Parker severe in arm; E Ourswell slight in hip; E Hoyl slight in hand. Missing: Jas Hensley, J P James.

C, Lt J M Williams, Comd'g.—Killed: Sgt D Murphy. Wounded: Sgt W B McAlister severe in arm; Corp Joshua Tayler severe in head; J W Knight severe in side, H W Graham painful in ankle; S Stanley severe in thigh; Malcom Malloy slight in hand; W C West slight in shoulder. D Carter severe in hand; D G Williams slight on knee. Missing: S Faivoloth.

D, Lt A Rogers, Comd'g.—Killed: none. Wounded: Lt A Rogers severe in both thighs; J S Bradley finger amputated; W A Wade severe in thigh; J H Woody slight in hand; Jno Greenhill severe in hand; N N Tuck severe in thigh. Missing: Corp J M Edwards, R C Edwards, J E Adams, H D Vaughn.

E, Lt P G Russell, Comd'g.—Killed: none. Wounded: Alex Speaks severe in leg; J W Jacobs severe in face.

F, Lt J S Ragsdale, Comd'g.—Killed and wounded: none. Missing: Lt J S Ragsdale, Lewis Harrell.

G, J O Martin, Comd'g—Killed: none. Wounded: Lt J O Martin mortally, since died; Eugene Carter severe in neck.

H, Lt A Rogers, Comd'g—Killed: Sgt S A Hayne. Wounded: Sgt H Cockerham severe in arm; C C Rigsby in foot and knee; Hash Money severe in arm. Missing: Corp Thos Wilcoxen, S Jenkins, H C Gwyer, Jos Money.

I, Lt J M Williams, Comd'g—Killed: W H Russell. Wounded: J C McFarland severe in side; J H Davis severe in leg; H G Morgan severe in thigh. Missing: Alex May.

K, Lt J W Kittrell, Comd'g—Killed: none. Wounded: Sgt B T Tucker severe in ankle. Missing: Lt J W Kittrell, J King.

Killed 4, wounded 39, missing 17.

E. SMITH, Lt, Act'g Adj't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 51st N. C. T.,
Near Petersburg, Sept'r 20, 1864.

Messrs Editors: Please publish in your Observer a correct list of the casualties of Co I, 51st N C T, for the information of the relatives and friends at home. The following are the different battles that we have participated in during this campaign, viz: Battle of Drewry's Bluff, May 10th, 1864—Killed: Privates H Bunce, D Blue, S Gilmore, J A Gay, J R Gay, J Moore, W L Skipper, M Sol Smith, John Tew. Wounded: Serg't J R Bass, in left arm; Privates J Adams, A G Bain, severe; J B Breece, D J Culbreth, slight; W Holly, John A W Sandy, severe; J D Williams, severe in left leg, capt'rd; Lt J A McArthur, Sgt M D Geddie, S Howard, S Holley, Alderman T Jackson, D A McMillan, W P Pope, A Moore, W B Porter. Battle of Bermuda Hundred, May 20th—Killed: Privates H Williams, John H Taylor. Wounded: D Autry, B W Brock, mortally, since died; W H Adams, slight. Battle of Cold Harbor, May 31st: Killed: Private Allen T Jackson. Wounded: Privates Jos West, H J Bain, T D Jones, slight; J W Hamimway, fore-finger shot off. Battle continued at Cold Harbor, June 1st—Wounded: Sgt H H Bolton, slight; Privates D J Darden, J C Geddie, slight; D Stewart, severe in right thigh, captured; Capt Geo Sloan, Sergt H L Hall, Privates T Bryant, J W Carroll, N H Deaver, J D Davis, W D B Ellis, G C Fisher, D Graham, W R Glover, J J Hardison, D D Jones, John Jackson, J W Jackson, W T Mainer, D Monroe, A C McDonald, D McIntyre, M McCorqudale, W J Norris, W Nunnery, D W Pope, P M Smith, Thos J Strickland, A J Taylor, M L Simmons, Alex Tew, J R Tew, J L Tew, D C Tew, J M Tew, Jac Tew, J C Warren. Also at same line, June 12th, killed by a sharpshooter, Priv W T Ledbetter. Wounded, same day, Private R R Bell slightly in foot. Also, captured at Bermuda Hundred, May 16th, Private D J Culbreth. Battle of Camp Hill, near Petersburg, June 16th—Wounded: Private Sion McD Barefoot, slight. Same place, morning of 17th, killed by a sharpshooter, Corp H J Daughtry. Evening's charge of 17th June—Wounded: Privates W H Adams, H J Bain, J E Phillips, J H Blackburn, slight; W N Raiford, saw in head. Also, on front line, by a sharpshooter, June 21, wounded, Corp W J Blue, slight in breast. Also by a sharpshooter, June 26th, wounded, Private G W Carver, severe. Charge on Weldon Railroad, Aug 19—Captured: Sgt H H Bolton, Corp Thos J Powers, Privates B Pace, King Bryant, supposed captured. Also, Lt W A Gay, Ensign Officer of the 51st, was captured during same charge. By collision of cars on Erie Railroad, while being transferred from Point Lookout to Elmira, N. Y., July 15th—Killed: Privates T Bryant, J W Carroll, N H Deaver, J D Davis, D Graham, J J Hardison, D Monroe, M McCorqudale, Thos J Strickland, W Nunnery. Wounded: W D B Ellis, W R Glover, John Jackson, J W Jackson, A C McDonald, D McIntyre, W J Norris, P M Smith, J D Pope, J R Tew, D C Tew, A J Taylor, J C Warren, severe; G C Fisher, D D Jones, W T Mainer, slight. We have now present with the Company only twenty-nine, twenty of which are reported for duty. We hope that the friends at home will pardon us for neglecting this publication until now, as we have been at times in ill health, and at all other times rightly confined in the ditches. We further state that the remainder of Co. I, 51st Reg't N C T, though they be few in numbers, are ever ready to meet Grant or Butler.

Very respt'y, &c., C. T. GUY, Comd'g.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, on the night of the 1st September 1864, in a skirmish with deserters in Moore County, Lieut. Jas B Ulmer, Co C, 32d Battalion, N C H G, aged about 37. The subject of this notice was exempted from Confederate service on account of physical disability. At the organization of the Home Guard in Montgomery County he was unanimously elected 2d Lt; soon after he was promoted to 1st Lt, in which capacity he served his Co faithfully until the fatal ball struck him, passing just above the heart, killing him instantly. Among those who have fallen in this cruel war there has not been a nobler heart than James's—loved and respected by all who knew him. He was for a number of years a consistant and exemplary member of the Baptist Church. He has left a sorely bereaved wife, and sorrowing father and mother, and brothers and sisters, to mourn his early death; yet they have an abiding trust that their loss is his eternal gain, for he was a christian, an humble follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, and he is doubtless safe and happy now,

In that land of peaceful rest
To mourning travellers given;
He's leaning on his Saviour's breast
In that blessed land of heaven.

No more the voice of kindred dear
Shall fall upon his ravished ear,
Nor words of murmured tenderness
From wife's fond lips his spirit bless.

pd BROTHER.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, Sergt. A L. Pressell, Co F, 46th Reg't, N. C. T., in the 21st year of his age. Among the many gallant and precious sons that have fallen, Sergt. Pressell will be remembered by his Comrades as one of the brave, true and patriotic. He was esteemed by all his Company, and fell while nobly performing his duty. He made a profession of religion some months before his death, and lived the few remaining months of his life a true and faithful christian. A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the Hospital at Smithville, N. C., on or about the 10th of August, Haynes L. Powell, aged 17 years and 6 months, eldest son of Mr W. W and Athalia Powell, of Robeson, and member of Co. C, 7th Battalion Junior Reserves. He leaves a father, mother, three brothers, two sisters, and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances to mourn his loss. Haynes professed religion early in life, and was a faithful member of the Baptist Church. A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, on the 18th of July, 1864, in the Trenches near Petersburg, Va., by a mortar shell, Owen D. Jones, a member of Co. F, 24th N C. T., aged 18 years. He joined the army about the last of April, 1864. He was the eldest son of Mr. Hardy and Mrs. Martha A. Jones. He was a good boy and equally as good a soldier.

A C. P. BOY.

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ½ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hickle's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Chatham county. W. D. WATSON & CO.

References Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
Aug. 24 61-3awtf.pd

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

From the Macon Intelligencer, Oct 18.

Our dispatches to-day, confirming our announcement on yesterday, inform us that nearly four thousand prisoners were captured at Allatoona and Etowah. The Army of Tennessee is triumphantly marching Northward, evidently with the intention of occupying the mountain passes which intervene between the yankee army and its Northern base. After this movement is consummated, then comes the solution of the problem, "What will Sherman's army do?" If he makes battle, he does it with the disadvantage of fighting us in the intrenchments he himself perfected when he forced us into retreat. Without supplies, he cannot make slow and deliberate battle as he did during his advance, and if he delivers quick and sudden battle against the tremendous fortifications in his way, he will waste his army with a liberality that will delight us, his enemies.

It however is considered probable that he will move to our rear and attempt his exit from his present difficulties through North Alabama, hoping to cut us off from our communications and secure subsistence, though it promises to be exceedingly scanty, from our store houses in our present rear.

We think the campaign has been shrewdly planned by wise heads and at the present moment is being prosecuted by an officer who will not lag in repaying his vengeance on their heads with a fury that is his heirloom of fate. Gen. Beauregard has inspired the army with a new and freshened vigor that will render the brave veterans of the Army of Tennessee, not only invincible, but make it an avenging Nemesis, whose bloody sword will sweep the hordes of the proud foeman into destruction.

Already we see the buzzards circling over the devoted heads of the yankee army, anticipating the feast of flesh on which they will gorge and batten. The eagles that perch on our banners are whetting their beaks and screaming out their delight at the promised repast. With piercing eyes they eagerly gleam their fiery, burning gaze on the foe. With what earnest hopefulness and anxious prayers we await the echoes of the exultant shouts of our victorious soldiers. How eagerly we strain our ears to hear their clarion notes ring through the defiles and mountain passes of North Georgia, heralding the terrible doom of our enemies, whom we earnestly pray that God in his righteous judgment may give over to the dire vengeance of our noble army and to utter destruction.

There is much to cheer the hearts of the people, now being enacted over the broad surface of the land. The silver lining of the hitherto dark cloud has appeared, and as it turns to gold, the smiling sun of victory and joy and peace, with its radiance and splendor, is brightening all the hopes and ambitious dreams of the most sanguine. At last the daylight has come. Heaven grant its effulgence may become brighter, until its splendor culminates in the high noon of glorious and heaven blessed peace.

From the Intelligencer of the 14th.

The utmost secrecy has been maintained during several days past, concerning the movements of the Army of Tennessee. The yankees also seem to be enveloped in a cloud that mysteriously hides them from our view. But this cannot remain much longer. They must make their appearance and either fight their way through our dense lines at points where we oppose them with great advantages of position, and against which their strength will be hurled only to be dissipated into fragments, certain destruction or capture, or they must escape by a quick flank march. Either method seems fraught with destruction. We do not think the enemy has sufficient numbers at the present time to successfully combat our army in its present condition, therefore, he is probably seeking an outlet of escape. What with a very short supply of subsistence, and without the necessary material for a march, he will soon be placed in a most distressing condition, and with his weakened columns will make but feeble resistance to the harassing attacks that our forces persistently keep up and find his escape almost impossible, or retreat a most disastrous operation.

Whilst our army is thus managing the enemy in the mountains of North Georgia, arrangements are being perfected to occupy Atlanta by our forces, and very soon the means will be so applied that a strong and available force will occupy and securely hold that city henceforth. Already the work is rapidly progressing that will place the city in communication with the world again and make it a secure depot for us hereafter. In the plan now being pursued, the enemy are lost sight of completely, for the reason that they will not be in the way. The movements now in progress are sufficiently ample to march over the feeble opposition they may make, as they will simply displace them and give the city into our possession again, and then for a successful and decided movement on the enemy's rear and flanks.

From all quarters the means are coming: The clans are gathering. Not only from Georgia, but from Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina there is quietly accumulating a formidable power whose presence and efforts will prove an insurmountable barrier to any advances again of the enemy. Our army on the front will increase in strength and numbers by the addition of those whose places will be filled by fresh troops in the rear. The campaign will entirely clear the country South of the Tennessee river of the enemy. It will be a decided success.

The troops that are rendezvousing in large numbers at stated points in this State, are full of enthusiasm and spirit, and in a few days will be on the march for duty where they will be of great service to the army, and where they will do this State a service whose benefits are incalculable. The plans are working well, and in their certain success we see the utter discomfiture and total rout of the enemy. To assist to the desirable end, it is the duty of every man liable to duty, to come without delay, take his place, and make this campaign a brilliant and glorious ending of the war.

We do not think, in the intimations we have given, that there is anything contraband, or that can be advantageous to the enemy, for the reason that they are completely isolated from all communication with our lines and their own base.

Wilmington.—A young gentleman just arrived from Norfolk, informs us that the fleet is to be commanded by Com. Porter, and not by Farragut. The officers make no secret of the destination of the fleet. They say they do not care to capture Wilmington at present; all they want is to get possession of the forts as they have done at Mobile. Our informant left Norfolk more than a week ago, and the fleet was then very nearly ready for sea.—*Richmond Examiner, 17th.*

The First Class Home Guards.—This class of the Home Guards, we learn from a reliable source, will not be kept in the field longer than thirty days, when it will be relieved by the second class.—*Greensboro' Citizen.*

Fearful Mortality.—A letter received by a gentleman here, states that there had occurred in Newbern within 24 hours—that is to say—in one day and night, 119 deaths from Yellow Fever.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Presbyterian Synod.—The next Synod of the Presbyterian Church of this State meets in this place on the 26th day of October instant.—*Greensboro' Citizen.*

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 17th instant.

On the lines, beginning on the Charles City road north of James river, and terminating on the Vaughan road, south of Petersburg, no military movement of importance has transpired since last Thursday. The yankees then tried to force our lines below this city, but met with such a reception as has had the effect of keeping them quiet ever since.

Some surprise has been expressed that Grant has postponed so long the grand attack which it is known he is preparing to make on our position. There are at least two good reasons that we know of for his delay. He desires the co-operation of his navy, which he cannot have until Butler's canal shall have been finished; and his army, for the reinforcement of which every effort is, with some success, being made, is not yet strong enough for his purposes. From a gentleman who is just through from Washington city, where he conversed with many well-informed persons—some of them officers in the yankee army—we learn that the draft is being rigorously enforced everywhere in the North except in New Jersey and Brooklyn city, and that conscripts are being sent to Grant at the rate of at least a thousand a day. Such accessions to his army are worth waiting for. If the supply of men continues, by the first of November the yankee army will be numerically as strong as when it crossed the Rapid Ann last May. The material, it is true, will be very inferior; for it is not too much to say the yankee nation can never again put into the field so powerful and perfect an armed force as was the Grand Army of the Potomac when, after its re-organization by Grant, it marched into the Wilderness last spring.

When the draft has done its work, and Butler either completed his canal or given it over as a failure, Grant will resume active operations. Then we may look out for at least two powerful assaults upon our lines—one below this city and the other south of Petersburg. But whatever the next ten days or a month may bring forth, at present we have only to report that all is quiet. Butler has mounted sixteen heavy guns on Fort Harrison, but as yet they have not opened. It is worth remark, that the yankee press now make a distinction between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, the latter appellation being given to the forces on the north side of James river, immediately under the command of Butler.

It is very evident that the yankee force on the south side of the James has been very much weakened. It is supposed they have gone to the north side, or that the raid on the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad was formed from this diminution. All quiet at Petersburg yesterday.

Information reached this city yesterday morning, through a reliable channel, that Sheridan had crossed the Blue Ridge on Thursday with two *corps d'armee,* with the intention, it is supposed, of making a demonstration on Charlottesville and the Central railroad.

One corps remained in the Valley, near Strasburg, as a bait to induce Early to pass on down towards Winchester and annihilate it. But Gen. Early was not to be caught with chaff. So, crossing the mountain higher up the Valley at Thornton's gap, and making a "Stonewall" march, he struck Sheridan unawares, and before he had well come from the mountain into the plain, smote him, hip and thigh, and drove him pell-mell back through the gap into the Valley, followed him up in his retreat through Chester gap, pursued him so closely as to capture some of his rear guard at the Shenandoah river, and sent him flying through the town of Strasburg. Nor did the vain glorious barn burner halt until he had crossed Cedar creek, several miles from the village, where he halted for the first time. Had Gen. Early done as Sheridan hoped he would do—pass on down the Valley and attack the remaining corps of his army—the two corps which crossed the mountain would have gotten the start of our troops and struck the Central railroad without his (Early) being able to prevent it. As it is, his plans are completely thwarted.

The yankee correspondent of the New York Tribune from Sheridan's army gives an extended account of the outrages perpetrated by the Barnburner. He says the Valley, from mountain to mountain, was frequently the scene of such a conflagration as has not been witnessed during the war. Five thousand stacks of wheat and forage are estimated to have been destroyed between Harrisonburg and Staunton, a distance of 25 miles, and also a large number of flouring mills and barns. In consequence of a southwest gale, which was blowing a portion of the time, the flames were often communicated to the dwelling houses. Nearly all the town of Woodstock was burned by the firing of a barn on the outskirts of the place.

Passengers by last night's train report that it was understood in Staunton that Early, having learned on Thursday that the Barnburner had divided his force, sent a detatchment down the Valley to attack Crook's corps. This was done in the most approved and effectual manner, and Crook was defeated with severe loss, including a large number of prisoners. In the meantime, Early, with the remainder of his forces, crossed the Blue Ridge at Thornton's gap,